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FALIN, SIMONYAN PARTICIPATE IN DISARMAMENT ROUNDTABLE

LD041511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA roundtable": "Disarmament--the Command of the Time"]

[Text] Taking part in the roundtable discussion are: Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen Rair Georgiyevich Simonyan; Lev Semenovich Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Scientific Commission on Disarmament Problems under the Soviet Peace Committee, and Nikolay Yevgenyevich Polyanov, deputy chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

From generation to generation, people have suffered through wars. As the Swiss scientist Jean-Jacques (Bebel) has calculated, in 5,500 years peace has prevailed on our planet for only 292 years. Nearly 15,000 wars have raged in the world, more than half of them in Europe. In the 17th century wars took 3.3 million lives here, in the 18th century--5.2 million, in the 19th century--5.5 million, and in the first half of the present century--more than 60 million.

No state has made such efforts as the Soviet Union to ward off the lethal sword or war. V.I. Lenin himself called disarmament the "ideal of socialism." Literally on the first day of its existence the land of the soviets raised the banner of peace. And we have been true to this banner throughout all the 63 years of our existence. In recent years alone the Soviet Government has put forward more than 100 proposals aimed at ensuring peace and international security.

But those who dream of seeing our world in the trenches of "cold" and "hot" war have not laid down their arms. Unwilling to heed the realities of the modern world, imperialist circles, above all in the United States, want to retard the process of the world's renewal. Further evidence of this is provided by Directive 59 on nuclear strategy, recently signed by the U.S. President.

The key problem of our day, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the results of the Crimea meetings stresses, is disarmament.

NATO's Target

N.Ye. Polyanov: The problem of the production and deployment in Europe of new American nuclear missile weapons remains one of the most acute problems. Washington and its NATO partners keep drilling into people that the Soviet Union, as they say, has violated the military equilibrium on the continent by deploying on its own territory a greater number of medium-range nuclear devices than the United States has deployed in West Europe. Only recently American Defense Secretary Harold Brown stated that "the Soviet Union's stockpiling mainly of SS-20 missiles and Backfire medium bombers has changed the correlation of medium-range military forces to the detriment of the West." Let us note in parentheses that the terms SS-20 and Backfire are codenames used in the Atlantic alliance to denote Soviet missiles and bombers.

But is not the American secretary trying to turn the facts on their heads? Indeed, on 21 October last year NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns stated on Dutch television that military equilibrium had been established in Europe. Another NATO figure, American General Rogers, commander in chief of the Atlantic bloc's Allied Armed Forces, also let slip recently that equality now exists in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He admitted that the nuclear weapons "deployed by the Russians...cancel out the Western superiority which existed in the past." Hence the conclusion: If it has been canceled out, that means equality exists.

Nonetheless on 12 December 1979 NATO's supreme body--its Council--adopted, under U.S. diktat, a decision on importing into West Europe and deploying there nearly 600 American new-generation nuclear missiles. The conclusion suggests itself: NATO's verdict meant that Washington and its partners want to secure nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union in Europe.

L.S. Semeyko: This Western line on not only European but world affairs-- a line greatly influenced by the United States--arises from the entire imperialist ideology of the U.S. ruling circles.

How often we have heard it: "American means biggest, highest and best." Since World War II the desire to rank first has been applied to the sphere of military strength too. Above all nuclear strength, where the emphasis was placed on the number of warheads and delivery vehicles so as to ensure "indisputable strategic nuclear superiority. By the late sixties and early seventies the superiority achieved in this sphere was replaced by equilibrium of forces. The Pentagon rapidly changed the emphasis: The stress now began to be placed on the qualitative factor, so as to surge ahead once again by using the country's vast scientific and technical potential. Hence the multiple nuclear warheads, the improvement in their accuracy and yield, the creation of cruise missiles and mobile missiles.... "We must maintain the decisive technological advantages which give us superiority in the selected military capabilities where we need superiority," U.S. Defense Secretary Brown has stated. With the quantiative equality of forces enshrined in the SALT agreements, a qualitative lead would mean nothing other than obtaining overall strategic superiority.

Only on Principles of Equality

V.M. Falin: Naturally, one cannot conceive of an agreement which would grant one side advantages over the other. Effective cooperation designed for the long term presupposes the partners' adoption of the principle of equality and identical security. This principle, which incorporates the difficult experience of international relations, was adopted as a basis for the elaboration by the Soviet Union and the United States of the first strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. After the SALT I treaty talks began on a second treaty. These talks were difficult, sometimes zigzagging, reflecting the American administration's hesitations and its desire to reserve preferential terms for the United States contrary to the principle of equality and identical security.

It took a total of about 7 years to achieve success. Good will was needed on both sides to reach balanced decisions. The SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna on 18 June 1979. That act was welcomed by most countries and by the governments of virtually all states, with the exception of Beijing and certain military dictatorships. It may be said that the peoples received the achievements of the treaty not only with satisfaction but with relief--they hoped that SALT II would prevent the states from being drawn into the ever more draining and dangerous arms race.

Obviously, it was precisely this prospect--the possibility of both quantitative and qualitative limitation of the arms race on the most important salient of military confrontation, namely the strategic salient, and the probability of other disarmament talks under way at various forums being speeded up--that was least of all to the liking of the enemies of detente and those Western militarist and aggressive circles which had long been accumulating forces and some time ago went onto the offensive. They decided to fight the SALT II treaty and set themselves the goal of thwarting its ratification by the U.S. Senate.

It must be noted that those who support a "position of strength" policy are at present setting the tone in the United States with respect to SALT II and as regards the approach to disarmament in general. In Washington and other U.S. political centers today the very concept of disarmament has ceased to be respected. The current demand there is to make America militarily the most powerful, superior to absolutely everyone. An unattainable goal in reality. All the same, this obliviousness to the lessons of the past and the stake on force as a strand or political philosophy cannot fail to arouse very serious concern, since they create additional obstacles to the consolidation of peace.

Program of Concrete Measures

R.G. Simonyan: Will the world follow the path of deepening detente and disarmament and renouncing the use of force, or will it be dragged into a new, more dangerous stage of the arms race and find itself on the brink of nuclear disaster?

This blunt formulation of the question springs from the sharp activation of U.S. imperialist forces and NATO, which are opposed to detente and to ending the arms race.

That is why states' efforts must be directed primarily toward strengthening and expanding confidence-building measures, limiting the armed forces and armaments of each side or group of countries exclusively to defense needs and mutually renouncing attempts to achieve military superiority.

These are the goals served by such important initiatives on the part of the USSR and the fraternal states such as the proposal to conclude among all Helsinki conference participants a treaty renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against one another. The same noble goals are also served by their proposal to hold a European conference on military detente and disarmament. The Warsaw Pact states have called upon all participants in the all-European conference to adopt a constructive stance so that a resolution on convening such a conference can be adopted at the Madrid meeting.

Talks in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe are now in their seventh year. Their aim is to lower the level of military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact precisely in that part of the continent where vast contingents of troops and arsenals of the latest weapons are concentrated. Despite the good will displayed by the socialist countries and their numerous constructive proposals in the interests of bringing the two sides' positions closer together, it has still not been possible to achieve substantial progress in Vienna. Assessing the situation at these talks, on 10 July the USSR delegation officially submitted new proposals on behalf of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states directly involved in the talks. These proposals supplement the socialist countries' compromise initiatives of June and November, 1978, and June, 1979.

Taking into account the actual numbers of USSR and U.S. troops in that region, it is proposed to reduce the numbers by 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen in the first stage. Taking into account the size of the Soviet contingents whose unilateral withdrawal from the GDR has been completed, a total of more than 50,000 servicemen would be leaving central Europe.

Moreover it is proposed to establish a compromise procedure for maintaining the collective levels of the numerical strength of the two military-political alliances' troops in that region which are to be established as a result of the two stages of reductions.

The socialist states have a right to expect a policy decision and a constructive response on the essence of the program they have put forward, which is set out in earlier proposals and in the new ones. The interests of peace in Europe demand resolute and dynamic steps to ensure the speediest conclusion of the first agreement. It is now up to the West to speak.

No Stopping the Hawks

N.Ye. Polyanov: And it is undoubtedly necessary to speak first and foremost with respect to the European Continent. After all, there is a Soviet-American agreement, reached back in the early seventies, to the effect that the USSR and the United States will display concern for peace in Europe and that they will make every effort to prevent nuclear conflict. On the other hand, the Soviet Union twice proposed talks on medium-range nuclear weapons on the eve of the North Atlantic bloc's December decision. In response NATO unleashed a new round in the nuclear arms race on the European Continent.

The United States seeks not detente in Europe but nuclear superiority for itself. Why? On the one hand, in order to bypass the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation agreement to some extent. After all, if the Pentagon succeeded in obtaining nuclear superiority in Europe, this is what it would mean: American missiles would be able to reach Soviet territory from West European launching pads, while Soviet medium-range missiles would not be able to reach American territory: They are only designed for the European theater. On the other hand, by means of the nuclear missiles Washington hopes to make West Europe its own nuclear hostage.

Everyone rapidly saw through the perfidious nature of this design. Two West European countries--Belgium and the Netherlands--are as yet refusing to make their territory available for the deployment of nuclear missiles. Denmark and Norway are bound by a parliamentary decision banning the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of those Scandinavian countries. It remains to be added that the Soviet Union will never permit the creation of American nuclear superiority in Europe.

That is why it again recently proposed to Washington a dialogue on medium-range weapons. Of course, our country reasserts the position it set out earlier concerning the most correct ways of resolving this issue. However, guided by the broad interests of peace and security, it has put forward an initiative on discussing the issue of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the issue of American forward-based nuclear facilities. Here it is envisaged that possible agreements on these questions could be put into practice only after the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) comes into force.

Let us now ask: What are American forward-based facilities? And why must they be discussed in a Soviet-American dialogue simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the discussion of the medium-range weapons problem? Above all, because forward-based facilities are also medium-range weapons. Like what? F-111 and other aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons to Soviet territory and based at West European airfields. Then there are the five American submarines armed with Poseidon missiles: They are attached to NATO and constantly ply the waters of Europe's seas. Also among the forward-based facilities are the carrier-borne aircraft of the American 6th Fleet permanently based in the Mediterranean. Formally it is not under NATO command, but regardless, it is an American fleet and aircraft taking off from its carriers could deliver nuclear weapons to Soviet territory.

L.S. Semeyko: However, gambling on military superiority in the nuclear age is hopeless. First, the USSR's political aims and economic capabilities must be taken into account. [paragraph continues]

Our country is capable of taking and certainly will take all the necessary measures to prevent the other side acquiring military superiority. Second, the tenet to which L.I. Brezhnev draws attention is important: The very concept of military superiority loses its meaning in view of the existence of the present huge arsenals of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles already stockpiled. The USSR advocates strategic equilibrium and more--reducing the level of that equilibrium. This course is capable of radically reducing the danger of war.

And judging from Washington's recent actions, the United States regards war as quite permissible, even justified, if unleashed by itself. How else can one explain Presidential Directive 59, just signed by Carter. After all, it is a question of nothing more nor less than Washington's adoption of a so-called new nuclear strategy. The logic behind it is amazing. It seems that the best way of preventing a large-scale conflict with Moscow is to be capable of waging a prolonged but limited nuclear war.

It is also worth mentioning this: The revival of the theory of American military superiority does not extend only to the strategic sphere. In the early seventies the United States proclaimed the "one-and-one-half wars" concept. Whereas earlier the need was envisaged to prepare to wage "two-and-one-half wars" (two big ones--against the USSR and the PRC--and a punitive "half-war" somewhere in Africa, Asia or Latin America), China has now "dropped out" of the arithmetic.

It would seem that this should have led to a reduction in the scale of U.S. war preparations. But we are faced with a paradox--the reverse has happened. The Pentagon demanded double the number of ground forces divisions, aircraft formations and aircraft carriers.

It is quite clear that all this is radically contrary to the interests of detente, and not only in Europe. Instead of the lessening of military tension, a trend toward the intensification of that tension is discernible.

Dangerous trends have also manifested themselves recently in the implementation of preparations for the "half-war," particularly in the Persian Gulf region.

But neither the new militarist concepts nor the "quick-reaction corps" can reverse the vast processes of world political and social changes. This is indicated by historical experience. Armies half-a-million strong were involved in the Korean and Vietnam wars, but the United States suffered both military and political failure.

It is time for those who stand at the helm of the American state to stop chasing military superiority and sit down at the conference table. It is also necessary for the agreements already reached to come into force, above all the SALT II treaty signed in June of last year.

Preventing Nuclear Conflagration

V.M. Falin: The SALT II treaty's significance is determined by its content. Restraining rivalry in the sphere of strategic offensive arms and reducing these arms--there can hardly be a more urgent task if we are thinking seriously about strengthening peace, if we are striving not in words but in deeds to obtain a reduction in the level of military confrontation between the states and a reduction in the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union created strategic missiles as a means of defense in response to threats--not verbal but real--which it had to deal with almost immediately after the end of World War II. [paragraph continues]

We had no choice, although we have never concealed the fact that we would have preferred to use the resources invested in our strategic missile potential to improve Soviet people's well-being and resolve cultural, social and other problems. From the moment nuclear and missile weapons emerged the USSR invariably advocated banning them, and when the position of the United States and certain other states made such a ban impossible, it advocated limiting on a treaty basis the scale and rate of the rivalry to create and stockpile increasingly sophisticated means of destruction.

This year's Crimea meetings, like the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held in the Polish capital earlier, provided weighty confirmation that the socialist countries place above all else the interests of maintaining and consolidating peace and asserting all people's rights to free and independent development. Their efforts are now aimed at advancing the relaxation of tension, ensuring a real shift away from the arms race and toward disarmament and obtaining a just plitical settlement of conflict situations. [V.M. Falin ends]

The solution of the issues of military detente would create a new, significantly more stable military-political situation. This would be a major step forward in consolidating peace on the European Continent.

Progress along this path is opened up by the Soviet initiatives discussed at the roundtable. They focus the attention of peoples and governments on the ultimate problem--that of averting the danger of thermonuclear war and ending the pernicious, lethal arms race. That is why the proposals must be heard, taken up and implemented.

The struggle for military detente is a difficult matter, and rapid success cannot be expected. But for all the changeableness of the international situation and for all the complications which have arisen recently, this struggle has real prospects of success

MATVEYEV VIEWS EVOLUTION OF NEW RETARGETING STRATEGY

LD041101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Opinion": "Washington's Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Text] In the wake of American press reports on the U.S. Government's adopting of a revised nuclear strategy, U.S. President J. Carter and Defense Secretary H. Brown have now spoken on this topic. It is clear from what they said that it is really a question of a substantial turn in U.S. military policy. It is remarked that the revised nuclear strategy represents an "evolution" of the former course whereby "flexibility" in the choice of targets will be more apparent and their scope will itself be characterized by greater "breadth," which will make it possible to select the most "expedient option."

Such explanations are intended to create an impression of the allegedly greater rationality of the revised strategy. But can the very idea of nuclear conflict and the use of mass-destruction weapons be rational or reasonable? Of course not. Yet as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech in Alma-Ata 29 August, the main essence of the idea behind the "new nuclear strategy" amounts to "making the very idea of nuclear war, as it were, more acceptable for public opinion."

The gamble is being made on the development and production of new types of nuclear missile weapons in the United States. Hopes are pinned on these weapons as a means of amending in favor of the United States the established approximate equality between the United States and our country in the strategic sphere. And from such calculations (their futility is revealed by many years of practical experience) there follow, in turn, wild ideas about the possibility of the United States using nuclear weapons in such a way as to give it some kind of "advantages" in such a conflict. People across the ocean seek to "justify" this by means of a new dose of fabrications on the theme of the "Soviet threat."

All this is necessary in order to provide some semblance of a basis for Presidential Directive 59 concerning the revised U.S. nuclear strategy. Speaking at the Naval War College in Newport on 20 August, Brown asserted that this modified strategy "must make the Soviet Union realize that any course leading to nuclear war will not yield advantages."

But who really needs to be convinced of that, one wonders? Here is what President Carter himself said the other day: "In private talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and also in the course of unofficial talks I have held with our European allies, I have become aware that they are all fully aware of the nightmarish prospect of nuclear war."

In that case it is reasonable to ask whether the authors of the strategy now adopted in Washington, which envisages the possibility of "limited nuclear war," are aware of the gravity of that prospect? Even the Washington POST, which is close to U.S. official circles, wrote with reference to these statements by U.S. officials that a "bloody nuclear chaos is invariably discussed as if it was a question of a match on the center court at Wimbledon" in London, where the annual tennis tournament is held.

There is no getting away from the fact that the U.S. President and his defense secretary now reason even more freely--and irresponsibly--on the possibility of U.S. use of nuclear weapons. It is not only in the last few weeks that this trend has been observed, since even earlier Brown indicated the possibility of U.S. use of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf region. It is known that the "nuclear first strike" strategy has formed the basis of NATO planning for many years now.

Just as before, the present American statements on the use of nuclear weapons are accompanied by discourses on the Soviet Union's "threat." Such discourses are becoming increasingly loud and clearly constitute the deliberate fanning of military hysteria for electioneering purposes. But such actions can hardly be explained solely in terms of the presidential election situation. It is a question of a long-term course of which tactics based on the attempt to blackmail and intimidate the other side form an integral part. In this respect the present U.S. leaders are following in the footsteps of the Dulles course, with its emphasis on the concept of "retaliation," brinkmanship" and the like. Not only did these views fail to bring their author any laurels, they actually led to a dangerous fueling of tension.

There was a time when Washington could still cherish illusions concerning the correlation of forces in the military sphere between the United States and the USSR. Now the fact of strategic parity and equality between the two countries is acknowledged even from the highest platforms across the ocean. So what are the authors of these impetuous speeches counting on? On impunity? After all, nuclear weapons are not Christmas "crackers." The U.S. centers of power must know that.

Among the stream of words on the theme of the revised U.S. nuclear strategy, Washington officials have only once said something which puts things in their place and casts light on the true nature of Presidential Directive 59 on the "new nuclear strategy." [paragraph continues]

This was the admission by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in an interview for NBC-TV reporter M. Kalb 13 August. Answering a question from the reporter, the secretary stated that "neither he nor the U.S. President bases his judgments on the idea that the Soviet Union is really planning to attack the United States."

That is a remarkable admission from the Pentagon chief, although it is far from exhaustive in view of repeated authoritative statements from the Soviet side to the effect that the USSR does not seek military superiority over the United States but is prepared to follow the path of mutual limitation of strategic and other arms.

Brown could also have mentioned the repeated proposals from the Soviet side and from all the Warsaw Pact states to the United States and the other NATO countries to conclude a treaty renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against each other. Such a treaty could also be based on measures and steps guaranteeing its observance, and on the initiatives proposed by the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact for strengthening confidence in the military sphere in Europe.

It is now even more obvious why official Washington was unwilling even to hear about such an agreement. The revised U.S. nuclear strategy lowers what is called the "nuclear threshold." And although Washington is inclined to mention our country in this connection, it must be obvious that the authors of the revised U.S. nuclear strategy are also targeting it against other countries and against whole regions which have been declared "spheres of U.S. vital interests." It is no accident that the U.S. defense secretary admitted the possibility of using nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf region. Practically everywhere where American nuclear weapons are to be found outside the United States, Washington's revised nuclear strategy creates highly dangerous potential hotbeds of nuclear conflict. The governments of those countries which have agreed to the unenviable role of the Pentagon's nuclear bridgeheads ought to be aware of this.

This applies primarily to West Europe, and specifically to the countries on whose territory considerable arsenals of American nuclear weapons are already stockpiled and where it is planned to deploy new weapons of this type.

In an attempt to reassure the public in their own country and in other Western countries which are U.S. partners, the U.S. President and his secretaries give assurances that Washington entertains no aggressive intentions. "For the sake of all mankind, we must not permit a nuclear war," J. Carter asserted, speaking in Boston.

Such assurances are left hanging in midair and nothing remains of them in the light of the U.S. government's practical actions--the unworthy maneuverings over the ratification of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty and the race for nuclear and other arms, and now the attempt in effect to legitimize nuclear conflict. This is an extremely dangerous policy for peoples throughout the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS MINUTEMAN III TEST

LD031235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] San Francisco, 22 Aug, TASS--The United States has carried out the latest test of the Minuteman III ICBM. The launch was carried out from Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana. The missile "hit its target" in the Pacific, hundreds of miles from the U.S. coast.

FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION TO BREZHNEV ALMA-ATA SPEECH

LD031207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS roundup dated 30 August: "Will for Peace and Creation"]

[Text] The speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the ceremonial session in Alma-Ata devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP has elicited a very broad response throughout the world. Giving a detailed account of this speech, the foreign press and other mass news media devote numerous articles and commentaries to it. Here special emphasis is laid on the Soviet Union's determination reflected in the speech, despite the growing complexity of the international situation, to continue unswervingly and consistently the policy of peace, detente and curbing of the arms race--a policy which accords with the peoples' interests.

An unshakable will for creation--this is what is evidenced, above all, by the splendid speech which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered in Alma-Ata, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes editorially. The Soviet party and state leader pointed to the large-scale tasks of communist building embracing all spheres of life. With his characteristic Leninist clarity Leonid Ilich singled out the main directions of the further accelerated development of Soviet society.

The speech also contains an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation, which has recently become considerably more complex through the fault of imperialist and expansionist forces, above all the United States and China. L.I. Brezhnev confirmed that, true to the Leninist principles of its peace-loving foreign policy, which stems from the very essence of the socialist system, the Soviet Union once again expresses readiness for concrete steps in the name of peace and of improving the international situation. Now it is up to the West, the newspaper concludes.

Concerning the foreign policy portion of the speech, America's New York TIMES draws attention to the appeal which it contains to the United States to abandon its extremely dangerous policy and begin talks with the Soviet Union with a view to normalizing the international situation. Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the best step in this direction would be a discussion of the Soviet proposals regarding talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, the newspaper writes.

The Soviet leader pointed out that the American strategy of "limited" nuclear war is "extremely dangerous" for the whole world, London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES notes.

West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE states that L.I. Brezhnev gave a high assessment of his meetings with French President Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, emphasizing that these meetings attested to the need to preserve and deepen detente and peaceful international cooperation.

Under the headline "Leonid Brezhnev: The World Situation Can Be Improved" France's L'HUMANITE writes: The Soviet leader noted the failure of the policy to boycott or isolate the USSR. It is his conviction that no serious problem can be resolved from a position of strength.

India's UNI agency points out that the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state pointed to the important positive role which India's realistic peace-loving policy plays in Asia. Another Indian agency--PTI--emphasizes that he contrasted India's foreign policy with Beijing's policy aimed at undermining peace and detente.

Speaking at a press conference, Miyazawa, general secretary of the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers, described L.I. Brezhnev's speech as "deserving very serious attention."

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary called for the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations and the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the two countries on a long-term basis, Japan's ASAHI writes.

In his speech, another Japanese newspaper--SANKEI SHIMBUN--points out, the leader of the Soviet Union urged the Japanese leaders not to yield to the influence of Washington and Beijing, which are pushing Japan onto the dangerous path of militarization and of actions hostile to the Soviet Union.

Lebanon's AN-NIDA' emphasizes that L.I. Brezhnev dealt a worthy rebuff to Beijing, which is continuing a policy hostile to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Mongolia and other socialist countries.

Afghanistan's BAKHTAR agency writes: L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed that the USSR, fulfilling its internationalist duty in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty and the UN Charter, will give Afghanistan assistance in repulsing external aggression as long as the need for this exists and until foreign interference in the internal affairs of this country ceases. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the agency declares, condemned the U.S. attempts to turn Afghanistan into a new bridgehead threatening the Soviet Union and the independent freedom-loving countries of the East.

He once again advocated a political settlement of the situation, emphasizing that the only way to this lies through ending counterrevolutionary intervention and through an understanding between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors, above all Pakistan.

2 Sep PRAVDA

LD041639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS roundup dated 1 September: "In Interests of All Peoples"]

[Excerpt] The speech which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made in Alma-Ata at the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP remains at the center of world public attention. The press and eminent statesmen and public figures of many countries point out that the Soviet leader's speech is graphic new proof of the Soviet Union's determination to pursue consistently and unswervingly the policy of peace and of improving the international situation--a policy which accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech was greeted with tremendous interest by international public opinion, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. Confirming the loyalty of the USSR's foreign policy to Leninist principles and its adherence to the spirit and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Soviet leader demonstrated the USSR's readiness for concrete action to strengthen peace and improve the international situation.

As every year at this time, a new political season characterized by the activaction of international life is now beginning. The world has heeded with all the more attention an authoritative voice filled this time, too, with good will, political realism and high responsibility for the world's peaceful future.

"Speaking on the soil of Soviet Kazakhstan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev described the main principles of Soviet policy in Asia, which is a very important factor for peace and stability on that continent," BRATISLAVA PRAVDA points out.

"Dwelling on the serious internal processes occurring in China, the Soviet leader pointed out that even now certain Maoist concepts both in the theory and in the practice of the country's internal development, which have nothing in common with socialism, are being subjected to overt or covert criticism in China. Unfortunately, all this is not yet affecting China's foreign policy. This Chinese stance is being used by American imperialism, which is trying to stifle the Afghan revolution and to turn Afghanistan into a new bridgehead threatening the USSR and the independent freedom-loving countries of the East. However, as L.I. Brezhnev warned, all these attempts are doomed to failure."

L.I. Brezhnev's pronouncements on a political settlement of the situation which has taken shape over Afghanistan fully accord with the proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost declared. We want to settle our relations with Pakistan and Iran by peaceful means, with the help of direct contacts at the negotiating table. We are ready for such talks. It is now up to the Pakistani and Iranian authorities to reply to our appeal.

The Soviet Union's policy accords with the interests of our policy and the policies of all progressive countries, the Afghan minister continued. We evaluate very highly the Soviet Union's profoundly realistic policy and will spare no effort to make the greatest possible contribution to its successful implementation.

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS

LD041524 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] New York, 4 Sep, TASS--The general discussion is drawing to a close at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on economic matters. Representatives of more than 100 states took part in the discussion.

The head of the Soviet delegation, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Victor Maltsev set forth the Soviet Union's stand on the issues discussed. The Soviet Union, he said, has always treated with understanding and profound sympathy the striving of developing Asian, African and Latin American countries to extricate themselves from the fetters of colonialism and neo-colonialism, to overcome economic backwardness, poverty, starvation, diseases. Seeking to impose their will upon other states, he said, some Western powers took to the road of economic aggression, blockade and boycott, the road of using economic links as a tool of blackmail and political pressure upon other countries. In violation of the generally recognized norms of relations between states they unilaterally refuse from the accords that were reached, curtail contacts and business links in the sphere of economy, science and technology.

The present session of the General Assembly, stressed the Soviet representative, would make a fatal mistake, if it bypassed the very important problem of the present--the problem of ending the arms race. The proposals of the Soviet Union, other socialist states to this effect are well-known. Realization of the measures proposed, specifically one of them--reduction in absolute or percentage terms of the military budgets of the Security Council permanent member-states and other states, which have a large military-potential, would at once increase possibilities for channelling additional means for the aims of promoting the development of all countries, including developing countries, through the way which is most acceptable and painless to all states. It is now necessary more than ever before to invigorate the actions of all peaceable states, of all peoples to have a headway in the struggle for ending the arms race, he said.

BUSH FAILS TO PLACATE PRC ON REAGAN TAIWAN STATEMENTS

LD050915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kobysh article: "Concerning a Certain Trip to Beijing"]

[Text] The visit to Beijing by G. Bush, the U.S. Republican Party's vice presidential candidate, which has just taken place, although in itself in no way an outstanding international event, has attracted more than average attention. As already reported, R. Reagan, the Republican candidate, on entering the presidential struggle, severely criticized in public the decision by J. Carter's administration to "abandon" Taiwan, leaving it to face Beijing alone. Reagan has stated very definitely that if he enters the White House he will resume official relations with Taiwan which, as if to intentionally provoke the Beijing leaders, he insisted on calling the "Chinese Republic". What is more, several times, including during his recent press conference in Los Angeles, Reagan has let it be known that he intends at the very least to establish on Taiwan a U.S. "liaison mission" similar to the one in Beijing from 1974 to 1978.

By adopting this line, Reagan and his closest aides, informed observers believe, are in no way detracting from the significance of Beijing's anti-Soviet course for U.S. world policy and they are not preparing to abandon further playing of the "Chinese card". In particular, the thesis advanced by Reagan in his 21 August Los Angeles speech, that the USSR is the "common enemy" of the United States, China and Taiwan, provides possible confirmation of this.

What is the explanation for the persistence with which the Republican candidate keeps returning to the question of "U.S. obligations toward Taiwan" and of the Carter administration's course in relation to China being too "rigid"? It is noted that these views of Reagan's reflect the sentiments of representatives of the conservative right wing of the Republicans, many of whom have not simply condemned the Carter administration for "betraying the Taiwan ally" but have also expressed doubts (predominantly in private, closed talks) about the correctness from viewpoint of long-term U.S. interests of the course toward the technical modernization of China and especially its armament. Another factor of considerable importance which is being pointed out is that of the close personal links with Taiwan of a number of distinguished advisers among the Republican candidate's immediate circle.

Reagan's utterances have provoked overt and acute dissatisfaction in Beijing. Describing the statements by the U.S. Republican Party presidential candidate as hostile to China, the Beijing leaders have let it be unambiguously understood that if Reagan on coming to power were to maintain his former stances, this would place "serious obstacles" in the way of further development of relations between the PRC and the United States. The Chinese press has launched an overt campaign to discredit the Republican candidate, making no secret of the fact that if he wins the elections but does not change his views, including his stance, on Taiwan, Beijing will "find it difficult to deal with him.

This is downright blackmail and unconcealed interference in the U.S. election campaign now underway. The Beijing leaders have turned one of the problems of Chinese-U.S. relations--the problem of Taiwan--into an instrument for pressuring Washington and influencing its foreign policy as a whole. And they are unceremoniously provoking the Americans, in particular, to further worsen relations with the Soviet Union, to the detriment of U.S. national interests. To achieve this Beijing is using the most diverse methods, stooping even to playing off the Republican and Democratic candidates against each other. To a certain extent this goal has been achieved. [paragraph continues]

The Carter "team" has attacked Reagan and his aides. The Americans have been persistently told that the first "test" of Reagan's foreign policy platform--in relation to the Chinese--"raises doubts about his ability to deal with the complexities of the modern world".

It was a blow below the belt. The Republican candidate's camp is seriously worried about how this whole story will affect his election chances. Bush, with his previous experience as leader of the "liaison mission," was promptly packed off to Beijing, this time on a purely "trouble-shooting" mission: to appease the Chinese leaders and convince them that Reagan's coming to power would not bring with it any substantial changes in U.S. policy vis-a-vis the PRC.

The vice presidential candidate was greeted more than coldly. The talks which the Beijing leaders held with him were reportedly extremely "tough". At one reception Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, publicly rebuked Reagan and his entourage. On the eve of Bush's arrival in Beijing a RENMIN RIBAO article titled "Don't Miscalculate" said that Reagan's speeches are an "overt and blatant" propagation of the "two Chinas" concept and "interference in the internal affairs of the PRC" and that they arouse "profound dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese people". The publication of readers' letters designed to demonstrate the "anger and indignation of the billion-strong Chinese people" was timed to coincide with Bush's departure from Beijing.

According to the Chinese side itself, Bush's mission was a complete failure. This categorical appraisal is considered to reflect not simply the rage provoked in Beijing by Reagan's statement but also the alarm they have engendered. The coordination of Washington's and Beijing's actions, including their common anti-Soviet course and the U.S. ruling circles' encouragement of Chinese aggressive actions in regions which Beijing considers "its own spheres of influence" (China's attack on Vietnam in February last year, it later became clear, was carried out with the direct agreement of the Washington administration, in particular Z. Brzezinski, was elaborated in the greatest secrecy and has not been formulated in official documents. What the Beijing leaders see as "irresponsible" statements by the Republican candidate have given rise to serious misgivings among them that in the event of his coming to power this whole structure might crumble. This is also the reason why Bush was sent packing and the "anger" of the Chinese people was splashed over the pages of Beijing' publications. In Beijing Reagan is considered as a novice inexperienced politician. He is being taught and coached for future common undertakings.

EFFORTS TO RESTART AUTONOMY TALKS AIMED AT REELECTION BID

LD041400 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Sep, TASS--A signal has been given in Washington to raise the curtain for the performance of a fresh act of the Camp David farce played according to the scenario of the White House around the so-called Middle East "settlements." As President Carter said, his special envoy Linowitz, who is currently staying in the Middle East, had informed him that Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin agreed to hold "summit meetings" for a "resumption of the Middle East talks." The President said that the leaders of the two countries are "deeply dedicated" to the Camp David process and that the talks between them were to start within the next few weeks.

As is known, the somewhat protracted intermission in that farce was caused by the fact that As-Sadat had somewhat overdone it in his public show. Striking the posture of a man "offended" by the decision of the Israeli Knesset to annex the eastern (Arab) part of Jerusalem, he put up a much poorer performance than had been demanded by the producer President Carter, in playing the main subject of his role, precisely of a "dedicated party" to the talks on a "just" and "long-term settlement" in the Middle East. Therefore, Carter had to dispatch urgently to Cairo his assistant Linowitz with the sole aim of giving As-Sadat a "flogging" so that the latter should not dare in the future to pronounce words of his own, as actors and politicians say, which are not envisaged in the text of the scenario approved in the White House and in Tel Aviv.

When Linowitz arrived for his meeting with As-Sadat, he discovered that the latter had again mixed the roles and was putting on an act in addressing university professors with a speech in the Arabic language, talking profusely that he could not hold talks with Begin, as the Israeli premier was "laying mines" in their way. Linowitz does not know the Arab language, the ABC television company ironically notes. But after an hour-long meeting with As-Sadat, at which English was spoken, he noted with satisfaction that the change of language has also caused some change in the views of the Egyptian president. The language of American diplomacy proved to be convincing enough to As-Sadat, and he "gave consent," which, for that matter, nobody doubted, to resume the dialogue with Begin. The CBS television company pointed out that Linowitz had wrested some concessions from As-Sadat and pointed out in this connection the pressure used by the presidential envoy.

As far as Begin is concerned, he plays within the framework of the Washington scenario the role of a two-faced Janus. On the one hand, the Israeli premier declares as a blind that he is allegedly ready not to transfer his residence to the Arab part of Jerusalem and can release any time the political prisoners, including the jailed fighters for the righteous cause of the Palestinian people, and so on and so forth, and on the other hand he actually continues toughening Tel Aviv's occupation policy, broadening aggression against neighbour Lebanon. In its turn, the White House, whose love of Israel is increasing with the approach of the presidential elections in the USA, does not even think of raising its voice against Begin.

Knowing it, Washington's favourite does not intend to budge an inch of his tough stand. As the CBS television company reported, Begin made it clear that in spite of the agreement reached, Israel will not make any concessions on the most important issues on the agenda of the talks.

Observers, who followed the disgraceful political performance, note that the agreement reached is of a rather great significance for the present head of the White House. These talks, the newspaper Washington POST stresses, are more important to President Carter in internal political terms in the light of his attempts at ensuring his re-election rather than in purely diplomatic terms. Lack of progress at the talks, it goes on to write, would make him vulnerable to attacks by Republican candidate Reagan. Now, the newspaper points out, the situation has changed due to the success of Linowitz, who ended the deadlock at the talks.

The fresh scene in that political farce is convincing evidence of the fact that the destinies of the peoples are becoming small change in the hands of the Washington politicians, who are ready for the sake of getting trump cards in their political games, to sacrifice them for the sake of the time-serving interests of the election campaign.

WASHINGTON USING HOSTAGES TO PLOT AGAINST IRAN

TA041913 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the New York TIMES has recently reported that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie has sent a letter to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the Iranian prime minister. In this letter Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly has been called upon to take the necessary measures for the immediate release of the American hostages. Our commentator, Mrs Vera Lebedeva, writes in this connection:

According to reports from Tehran it has already been announced that the release of the American hostages is only possible if the United States confesses to its participation in the crimes of the former shah's regime and if it returns to Iran the wealth that the former shah stole which is deposited in American banks. As you know, the United States stubbornly refuses to accede to these demands of Iran. The Washington POST openly wrote that the Carter administration considers unacceptable Iran's proposed conditions. A number of people in the White House claim that, allegedly, determining which of the former shah's assets should be returned to Iran is an impossible task. Moreover U.S. authorities encourage the policy of monopolies which, in order to compensate for the losses resulting from the revolution, have raised financial claims against Iran.

This policy of Washington demonstrates that the leaders of the United States are not concerned at all over the fate of the hostages and are using the problem of the hostages merely as a pretext to conceal their interference in Iran's affairs and for the application of pressure on this country. It is noteworthy that concern for the fate of the hostages has become a pretext for the concentration of a large group of U.S. warships near Iran's shores and for the participation of the American CIA in anti-Iranian plots.

In the spring of this year, on the pretext of saving the hostages, the United States launched a bandit attack on Iran and violated its territory. America's refusal to accept Iran's conditions demonstrates that the Washington administration does not want to take constructive measures for resolving the crisis in relations between Iran and the United States. It is becoming more obvious day by day that in the future also Washington hopes to use the problem of the hostages to conceal its intrigues against Iran and other oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf and to transform these countries into the hostages of U.S. imperialism.

IZVESTIYA EMPHASIZES PERILS OF ACCORD WITH SOMALIA

LD031155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS political observer S. Kulik article: "This Cannot Be Ignored"]

[Text] The United States is making dangerous attempts to revive the atmosphere of conflict and military confrontation in the Horn of Africa. This conclusion is being reached by many observers analyzing the foreign policy consequences of the agreement concluded in Washington between the United States and Somalia.

The fact that the Pentagon has obtained access to the military base at Berbera and to a number of other strategic facilities on Somali territory is only one aspect of this agreement. The other is that in exchange for agreeing to follow in the wake of Washington's aggressive policy Somalia becomes one of the biggest recipients of American weapons in northeast Africa. In the next 2 years U.S. military "aid" to that country will exceed $125 million.

In this connection concern is aroused by the actions of the Somali Government, whose territorial claims on its neighbors have more than once caused armed conflicts in the past. In 1963 it encroached on Kenyan territory and in 1977 it unleashed a war with the aim of acquiring the Ogaden--an integral part of Ethiopia.

By all appearances American weapons will be used for annexationist purposes now too. Regular Somali troops are again provoking armed clashes in the Ethiopian province of Harar. As AP admits, "the United States has received no guarantee from Somalia for the future to the effect that its aid will not be used to step up the campaign to annex the territories of neighboring Ethiopia."

Of course, such gurantees are not even demanded by the United States, which sees socialist Ethiopia as one of the main obstacles to its hegemonist aspirations in the Red Sea area. And Washington is sending weapons to Somalia in order to step up subversive activity against the progressive regime in Ethiopia, to attempt to weaken the democratic forces of northeast Africa and to take advantage of a new military conflict for its own benefit. In the Carter administration's dangerous plans Mogadishu is assigned the unenviable role of accomplice of American expansionism and its ally in the offensive against independent Africa.

The Somali leadership's position was condemned at the session of the OAU committee to settle the Somali-Ethiopian conflict held in Lagos recently. The resolution adopted in the Nigerian capital reasserts Ethiopia's sovereignty over Harar Province and contains an appeal for respect for the territorial integrity of all the continent's states and non-interference in their internal affairs.

It is hard not to agree with the opinion of the newspaper a JORNAL DE ANGOLA to the effect that countries making military bases on their territory available to the United States become a kind of Trojan Horse for Washington on the African Continent. This cannot be ignored. The peoples of Africa, the Angolan newspaper stresses, are faced with a choice: Either to courageously resist imperialist pressure or to permit their leaders to become puppets in the hands of Western politicians. There is no third choice.

INCLUSION OF CANAL ZONE IN TERRITORIAL WATERS HIT

LD050805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from V. Mkrtchyan roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Words, Words, Words..."]

[Text] As IZVESTIYA has already reported, the U.S. Congress had adopted a law under which the water area of the former Panama Canal Zone is incorporated in "U.S. territorial waters." No more and no less! The Panamanian Foreign Ministry resolutely protested against the U.S. Congress's provocative act. In response, the Panamanian press notes, U.S. State Department spokesmen stated that there had been... a "mistake," and the inclusion of the former Canal Zone in U.S. territorial waters was accidental and unintentional. They also promised that appropriate amendments would be made to the law adopted. But time passes, nothing has moved an inch and no practical steps have been made in this direction by the American authorities. More, the U.S. State Department has not even announced when this "mistake" will be rectified. At the same time it has become known that the content of the new law has been brought to the attention of all countries of the world by the U.S. Government. It has long since been observed that where the defense of U.S. expansionist interests are concerned, Washington's words diverge from its deeds. The story of the inclusion of the water area of the former Panama Canal Zone in U.S. territorial waters is eloquent evidence of this.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES PRC POLICY ON HONG KONG

OW041311 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It has been 138 years since China and the United Kingdom signed the treaty of Nanjing. By this treaty, the United Kingdom occupies Hong Kong forever. The 1842 treaty of Nanjing was signed under the threat of British warships and cannon. This was the very first unequal treaty in the history of relations between China and foreign countries, a treaty the United Kingdom imposed on the Qing Dynasty after the Opium War.

The 13 articles of this treaty offer the United Kingdom a great deal of privileges on Chinese soil. Article 3 cedes Hong Kong to the British colonialists forever. Later, the United Kingdom leased the Kowloon Peninsula and Shenzhen, north of the peninsula, where it established an important naval base from which to conduct activities hostile to China and other Asian countries.

Following in the steps of the United Kingdom, the United States and other Western countries forced the Beijing authorities to provide them with a great number of privileges. The treaty of Nanjing had a decisive influence on China's fate in later years, setting a bad precedent of foreign imperialists enslaving China.

In the early years after the people's political power was established in China, the Chinese Government condemned the British imperialists and demanded the return of Hong Kong to China. However, gone forever are the days when such statements were heard. Mao Zedong and his followers, who led China off the socialist road and onto the road of reconcilation with imperialists, virtually consented to the colonial status of Hong Kong.

The present Beijing authorities have gone still further. In spring last year, Chinese leaders invited MacLehose, governor of this British colony, to pay an official visit to Beijing. Deng Xiaoping frankly and tersely assured him that he should not worry about maintaining the present status of Hong Kong. When visiting London in July, Hua Guofeng also touched on this point.

Why should the Beijing leaders be so concerned about the welfare of the British imperialists? Why should they turn a blind eye to the cruel exploitation of nearly 5 million compatriots in Hong Kong who have to work 60 hours a week? Because the Beijing leaders themselves have an active role in this exploitation. Their investment interests in Hong Kong usually exceeds 14 percent. Maintaining such economic ties with this British colony, they can make several billion dollars each year.

Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES reported last month: The Chinese authorities hope for a maximum possible income increase from Hong Kong at the expense of local residents, whose per capita income thus has to increase at a much slower rate. China's export of goods through Hong Kong, which earn more and more income from ASEAN countries, do much harm to Hong Kong's local industries. The foreign press has repeatedly reported that China is using Hong Kong to sell China-produced opium to Southeast Asia countries.

Funds acquired from Hong Kong are first of all used by Beijing leaders to beef up military strength. What is the danger? If we recall Beijing's massive territorial claims against neighboring South and Southeast Asian countries, China's creating of a tense situation there, China's armed aggression against Vietnam and China's support for pro-Beijing terrorist groups in India, Burma and ASEAN countries, we can easily perceive this danger.

To have Western countries support China's adventurous plots, Beijing leaders collude with them and turn a blind eye to Britain's annexation of Hong Kong, China's territory. Thus, the Beijing leaders have betrayed the Chinese people's national expectation and taken the same capitulationist road as the rulers of the Qing dynasty, which downgraded China to a semicolony.

VISIT TO SHANGHAI OF BRITISH WARSHIPS EXAMINED

OW040943 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] A British flotilla will call at Shanghai Port on 4 September. It is a special service tactical group of the British navy patrolling the sea-lanes in the Far East. Station observer (Ai Hao) comments on this matter.

Dear Listeners: This station has introduced to you some passages in Chinese history about British warships entering China's territorial waters. For more than 100 years, British warships were not only frequent visitors intruding into China's territorial waters, but were uninvited visitors. Every time they came, they caused sadness, and sometimes tragedy, to the Chinese people. We have only to recall the two opium wars provoked by British colonialists to make our point clear. During these wars, British warships entered various seaports on the Chinese coast and dispatched marines on land to carry out punitive actions. They used the same tactics in suppressing the Taiping forces and the Yihetuan uprising.

It is of special significance today to review Chinese history and the role played by British imperialism, because 5 September is the 54th anniversary of the Wanxiam massacre. In 1926, in order to strangle the Chinese revolution, Britain together with other Western countries sent its fleet to China, prepared to carry out open armed intervention. The Wanton bombardment of Wanxian City by British warships was an act by imperialist forces to publicly and directly oppose the Chinese people's struggle. When the British admiral commanded his forces to commit this crime, he gave the order: Strike mercilessly. Don't spare ammunition. Because of your action, the Chinese will not forget the British in 1,000 years. The Chinese will never again dare to look squarely at the British. On that day, more than 1,000 people were killed and wounded in Wanxian City. This was not the only crime committed by the British in China. For example, in March 1927, British sailors bombarded Hankou, attempting to disperse the workers who were holding meetings, demanding abolishment of foreign concessions and foreigners' special privileges. This was the Hankou massacre. Many workers were killed.

China's official propaganda machine, of course, is now keeping silent on these incidents which are very troublesome for Beijing's leaders who are collaborating with the imperialists. They have opened China's doors to the imperialists and even formed brotherly relations with the very people who committed all kinds of outrages on Chinese soil. But, these new allies have no intention at all to lay down their butcher's knife.

Let me again change the subject and say something about the British warships' call at Shanghai Port. All these warships are performing patrol duties on the Far East shipping routes, that is, the shipping lines around China. It should be pointed out that after their call at Shanghai Port, these warships will join U.S. warships in a naval exercise. Isn't this an interesting detail with regard to the friendly visit. It is obvious that the imperialists, while their relations with China are becoming increasingly close and cordial, remain combat ready at all times and keep their warships' guns aimed at China.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ANALYZING 30 YEARS OF 'MAOIST' POLICY

LD261304 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, TASS--"The leaders of the People's Republic of China have made a sharp turn from alliance and friendship with the socialist countries, the forces of peace and progress, to betrayal of yesterday's friends and allies and to openly teaming up with imperialist reaction," PRAVDA writes in a review of Mikhail Kapitsa's book which has come out in Moscow under the title "The PRC: Three Decades--Three Policies". It is pointed out in this review that in this book the author analyses the path that was followed by the Maoist leaders during thirty years, a path that has led them to class degeneration. The author shows the social and historical factors explaining why they have abandoned Marxist-Leninist principles of foreign policy. "Following in detail the evolution of the Maoists' policy in world affairs, the author comes to the conclusion, a very important one, that despite all zigzags, turns and twists in Beijing's policy its expansionist aims and hegemonistic ambitions remain unchanged. At all stages of China's development, Mao and his heirs pursued and continue to pursue an invariable strttegic aim, that of turning China into a superpower capable of dictating its will to other states and peoples."

The newspaper says that the Maoists tried to divide the socialist community and the communist and national liberation movements to as to establish their own "centre", one opposed to the majority of socialist countries and Marxist-Leninist parties. "Following the road of class betrayal, they have slided down to direct military and political alliance with imperialism on an anti-Soviet, anti-socialist basis."

"There is a serious threat to peace and security, coming as before, from Beijing's adventurist and irresponsible intentions to block detente by any means and to aggravate political confrontation between th two world systems in an effort to bring it up to a military conflict, in the first pl e, a conflict between the USSR and the USA."

The experience of China's international relations in the past period clearly showed all the untenability of Maoism as a foreign policy doctrine which is doomed historically, PRAVDA stresses. "The book reviewed will confirm the reader in the belief that the only way for China to acquire perspective and confidence in the future is by shaking off the fetters of Maoism."

PAVLOV DISCUSSES CHINESE DESIGNS ON MONGOLIA

LD031233 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 August, 1980, publishes on page 3 a 1,600-word B. Pavlov article entitled "Contrary to the Truth of History: Fabricated in Beijing." It deals with recent Chinese claims that the Mongol people have never been anything more than a "national minority of China" without an independent state existence or separate history and maintains that the heightened Chinese interest in the expansionist exploits of Genghis Ghan reveals a desire to pursue territorial claims on Mongolia and other countries. Noting more than 400 violations of the Mongolian-Chinese border by Chinese troops from 1969 through 1978, the article states that "the situation grew so tense that the Mongolian Government, in accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Mongolia, was forced to ask the Soviet Union to deploy military units on its country's territory."

ITO ASIAN TOUR ENDS; GAVRILENKO COMMENTS

LD042238 Moscow TASS in English 2233 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports:

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Masayoshi Ito has returned after a twelve-day tour of a number of Asian countries.

The first tour abroad by the minister of foreign affairs after the formation of the cabinet headed by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki was designed, according to its initiators, to demonstrate "the new government's independent Asian course". It is not without reason that Masayoshi Ito on the eve of and during the tour repeatedly emphasized that Japan considers the relations with the Asian countries as one of the foundations of its foreign policy.

However, the results of the Japanese minister's talks in Thailand, Pakistan, and China showed that the aims of his tour were rather distant from the genuine interests of Asian peoples, from the cause of peace and security in the region. At the talks in Bangkok and Islamabad, the Japanese visitor fully solidarized with the USA's and China's subversive activity against the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan who build a new life.

This has been eloquently evidenced by his ostentatious trips to the camps of so-called "Kampuchean refugees" in Thailand where Pol Pot's remaining cutthroats exercise their sway as well as to the bases of Afghan insurgents in Pakistan's northwestern areas.

At a press conference in Beijing, the Japanese minister lifted the veil over his government's practical steps in this direction, he said, in particular, that the Japanese ambassadors to more than 40 states have been ordered to influence the governments of those countries with a view to keeping Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations for the Pol Pot scum.

The talks in the Chinese capital showed that Masayoshi Ito, like an exemplary pupil, listed to the anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese talk by Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, and Deng Xiaoping, deputy premier of the PRC's State Council.

Noting that the Japanese foreign minister's present tour of a number of Asian countries confirmed Japan's desire to play in the region a political role corresponding to its economic might, the newspaper MAINICHI points out that the country's participation in the attempts at "isolating" the Soviet Union is fraught with a danger of aggravation of conflicts in Asia. The newspaper stresses that it is impossible to solve the Asian problems without the USSR's participation.

TASS HIGHLIGHTS OF KESHTMAND ARTICLE CONTINUE

LD041808 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--"At the present stage of the revival of economic activities we are particularly concerned with everything that is connected with the improvement of the life of people particularly of common Afghans--workers and peasants", Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and the minister of planning of the DRA, writes in the September issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] journal.

An article devoted to the economic policy of the present Government of Afghanistan points out that "measures have been planned out in the country to improve working conditions, to raise the wages of a number of brackets of the working people, for example, of the mine workers. A new progressive law on labour is in the stage of preparation. An annual plan envisages the allocation of 500 million afghanis for the needs of the population of backward and stricken areas. The state is to spend more than 1,000 million afghanis from the internal sources for the purposes of social development."

"Recently", the article goes on, "the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council endorsed the country's socioeconomic development plan for the year 1359 (according to the Afghan calendar, it covers the period of March 1980 to March 1981). The plan has been elaborated with due regard for the main aims of the current five-year plan period and the goals of the new stage of the April revolution as well as for the peculiarities of the present situation. Provision is made for a further advance of the economy, both as a result of fuller utilization of the internal resources and resultant of foreign assistance. After the planned targets are attained, the volume of the gross domestic product will grow by 9,000 million afghanis while total industrial output will amount 25,000 million afghanis (an 11.6 percent increment)."

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand emphasizes that "special attention has been devoted in the plan to agriculture. Agricultural output is to grow by 4.4 percent within the year. New state farms are to be set up, and the number of agricultural cooperatives will reach 2,550".

The article points out that "the measures aimed at rectifying and improving the state of affairs in agriculture are being energetically translated into life."

BAKHTAR REPORT ON VOA, BBC 'MISINFORMATION' CITED

LD041842 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 4 Sep, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY today sharply criticised the broadcasts of the Voice of America and the BBC which keep coming out with inventions about the situation in Afghanistan. The news agency's commentary says that the Afghan capital is full of life these days. Colourful bazars are thronged with people. Enterprises, shops and state institutions are functioning normally. Weddings are celebrated every day.

But such peaceful life obviously does not suit some Western mass information, or, to be more exact, mass misinformation media, and their masters. Now and again they invent "sensational reports" on "riots in the capital of Afghanistan", "successes" of so-called "fighters of freedom" who in actual fact are none other than hands of imperialist hirelings that act against their own people, resort to the tactics of terror and intimidation of population, and do not stop short of killing old men, women and children.

This time it was the Voice of America that broadcast world-wide another "sensational" invention that on August 25-27 Afghan insurgents and "government troops" that allegedly took their side captured a power station near Kabul and cut off the supply of electricity to some districts of the capital. "Why to some districts and not to the whole of the city?" the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY queries. "Evidently only because such a presentation of material, in the judgement of its authors, is hard to check and looks more 'plausible'."

The British BBC which boasts of being an objective radio station, which informs the world only of facts, keeps up with its U.S. colleagues for misinformation. On the same day as the Voice of America's report, it reported, neither more nor less, that Jalalabad with a large garrison stationed was besieged by rebels and that fierce battles allegedly occur around the city round the clock and that all the roads leading to Jalalabad were mined by the insurgents.

It is quite obvious that the Western "voices" want to peddle the wish as a reality. Particularly now that the population of Afghanistan become convinced, from their own daily experience, of the correctness of the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the policy aimed at further developing the country's economy, at eliminating illiteracy--this hard legacy of the past, at raising the material and cultural standards of the life of the whole of the people, and at ensuring the security of the state.

Those malicious inventions by the Western voices can hardly prevent the Afghan people from continuing to advance along the democratic way of their country's development. Those inventions are maybe designed to cheer up those isolated bandit groups that still try to interfere with the peaceful life of the country but which increasingly often are firmly repulsed by the armed forces of the young republic, by the active members of the party and by common workers.

"Kabul, Jalalabad, and other cities of the republic keep the usual tenor of their life, and the population is provided with everything necessary", the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY stresses in conclusion.

AFGHAN REBELS CLASH WITH LOCAL PAKISTANIS

LD042249 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] London, 4 Sep, TASS--An atmosphere of tension, uncertainty and fear reigns in Pakistan's northwestern regions where gangs of the anti-Afghan rabble have dug in with knowledge of the military regime of that country. They carry out hit-and-run attacks on the border regions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to reports reaching from Pakistan, the local population is extremely discontented that anti-Afghan bandit units are operating on their land, attacking not only Afghan civilians but also launching reprisals against the Pakistanis who protest against their presence on the Pakistani territory. According to the newspaper Washington POST, fierce armed clashes frequently occur between members of the anti-Afghan units, as well as between the bandits and the local population. Leaflets are being distributed in Peshawar stating that Pakistan does not want to serve a base for subversive actions against the Afghan revolution.

According to press reports, the feeling of resentment vis-a-vis the mercenaries has become particularly strong of late. Big clashes with local inhabitants recently occurred in Hasher and Pishan (Baluchistan Province) where the bandits pitched their camps. It is reported that the Ziaul Haq government has hushed up the matter, but, according to reports from Islamabad, at least four persons were killed and regular troops were called in to "maintain order". The mercenaries felled down almost all trees in the region of Dir, extreme north of the province. Washington POST quotes a Pakistani observer as saying that anti-Afghan elements are not engaged in any creative activity, do not grow anything and live on money from abroad.

INDIAN MUSLIMS APPEAL FOR EXPOSURE OF 'ISLAM'S REAL ENEMY'

LD041341 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 3

[APN-PATRIOT report: "Exposing Islam's Enemies; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Five of India's leading Muslim figures have called on the Muslim conference scheduled for September in Tashkent and devoted to Islam's 1400th anniversary to expose "Islam's real enemy." They are three members of parliament--Maulana (Sayed Akhmad Khashmi), Maulana (Sayed Muzaffar Khusseyn) and Mrs (Aziza Iman)--and also former member of Parliament Maulana (Ishan Sambkhali) and Maulana (Abdul Baki), former member of the legislative assembly of Uttar Pradesh State. APN presents a somewhat abridged text of this appeal, which was published in India's PATRIOT newspaper.

We welcome the idea of calling a Muslim conference. It bodes well that the Islamic world's outstanding figures will be gathering in Tashkent to discuss problems which concern us all with the aim of attaining unity of actions in the name of noble aim. Certain warnings must be sounded, however.

First, Muslims must not let themselves be used as the instrument of anyone's policy or let Islam's sacred banner be used to implement the aggressive schemes and achieve the political interests of other countries or groups of countries.

Second, in the prevailing circumstances it is essential to expose Islam's real enemies. This is all the more essential since certain powers hostile to Islam are trying from behind a screen of religious slogans to gain the sympathies of the Muslim world, whose basic interests they are subjecting to incessant attacks. In this connection one cannot fail to note the imperialist and colonial powers' crimes committed over the decades--from the times of (Gazi Amanulla) in Afghanistan and Kemal Ataturk in Turkey to the Egyptian-Israeli war, the dismemberment of Lebanon, the plots against Iran's Goverment and the encroachments on the Arab world's oil riches.

Third, the Islamic world's unity must be preserved. The present-day reality is that the Muslim countries, united by one faith, are at various stages of sociopolitical and economic development: from monarchy to socialism. The interests of the Muslim world's unity demand that each state's sociopolitical system be respected by all. Islam's banner is the banner of unity, brotherhood and peace and must not fall into the hands of those who fuel discord, provoke schisms and unleash wars.

Fourth and finally, we must examine problems in the proper context and perspective. We must learn to distinguish the main problems from the secondary ones.

The Zionists are not only occupying our holy land with the Al-Aqsa Mosque, they are also harboring plans to make this annexation permanent. These schemes of Israel's Zionist government are fully supported in the West, particularly in the United States, as well as in Beijing. At the same time, the Arab people of Palestine, banished from their motherland, are waging a courageous struggle against these plans under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership.

Iran's revolution has also been subjected to incessant attacks. All means are being used to stifle it--from aerial piracy to attempts to overthrow Iran's revolutionary government. The forces concerned, both in the Near East and beyond its borders, have formulated a well-coordinated plan to achieve this aim. When examining world events in their historic context and perspective the interests of the Islamic peoples must not be lumped together with the interests of imperialist Israel. We cannot ignore the U.S.-Chinese compact aimed at undermining the solidarity of the Muslim countries' peoples. By knowing who the enemy is and what schemes he is harboring, we will be able to eliminate our disagreements by means of talks. We are sure that you will heed our appeal and will adopt measures to safeguard the Muslim world's unity. May God assist you.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS TO SRV LEADERS

LD041413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 80 p 1

[L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin greetings message re leaders of Vietnam on SRV National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee

Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the SRV

Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee

Comrade Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people we send you, the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly Standing Committee, the SRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the SRV National Day.

The victory of the August revolution and the formation of an independent democratic Vietnam--the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia--marked a fundamental turning point in the Vietnamese people's destiny. Over the past 35 years your country has been through very severe trials, but under the leadership of the tested vanguard--the Communist Party created and nurtured by Ho Chi Minh--and with the multifaceted assistance of the socialist community countries and the support of progressive forces throughout the world, the Vietnamese people have upheld their motherland's freedom and independence and implemented large-scale socioeconomic transformations. Victories in the struggle against the colonists and the imperialist interventionists, the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the country's reunification, the courageous rebuff to Beijing's great-power, hegemonist claims--all this graphically demonstrated the selflessness and heroism of the Vietnamese people. Free Vietnam's labor achievements are also considerable. Surmounting difficulties, the country is implementing step by step the decisions of the Fourth VCP Congress, which advanced a program for the building of socialism on a countrywide scale.

Socialist Vietnam's authority in the international arena is growing steadily. The SRV makes a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and actively participated in CEMA activities. Deserved respect has been won by the SRV's policy aimed at consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, at deepening the relaxation of international tension and at supporting the peoples' just struggle for their national and social liberation and against the intrigues of imperialists and their Beijing accomplices. Vietnam's activity plays a prominent positive role within the nonaligned movement. The fraternal solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are making indefatigable efforts to establish good-neighborly relations with all states in this region, has become an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union and the SRV are united by bonds of genuine fraternity and comprehensive cooperation. These relations have been sealed by the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the SRV, which reliably serves the cause of our countries' socialist and communist building and the cause of peace and the peoples' security. The broad cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP and between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which received a powerful new boost during the July summit meeting in Moscow, is contributing to our peoples' further rapprochement. An outstanding example of the fruitful development of ties between our countries was the successful space flight of the courageous Soviet-Vietnamese crew, which was a new step on the path of space exploration in the interests of all mankind.

Soviet people, true to the great Lenin's international teaching, will continue to do everything to strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and give comprehensive assistance and support to the people of Vietnam in their struggle to create a socialist society, in defense of their national sovereignty.

On the day of the SRV's glorious jubilee we wish you, dear friends, and the entire Vietnamese people splendid new successes in building socialism and in enhancing their national economy, culture and well-being.

Long live the eternal and unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and the SRV!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev A. Kosygin

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP--More than 40 enterprises, organizations and educational institutions in Vladivostok are collective members of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. Among them are the Far Eastern Maritime Steamship Line, the Far Eastern State University and many ships and schools. The long-standing close ties between the people of Primorskiy Kray and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which were initiated during the difficult period of the fight for independence and freedom, continue to grow. The people of Primorskiy Kray have formed delegations which have assisted the Vietnamese comrades in resolving economic and socialist problems. Each year children of Vietnamese workers and peasants spend their holidays at the Pioneer camps in the kray. Meetings devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are now being held at enterprises, institutes and educational institutions in Vladivostok, where books by Vietnamese writers and photo displays depicting life in Socialist Vietnam are exhibited. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 80 SK]

VLADIVOSTOK, HAIPHONG TIES--The strengthening of ties and friendship between the Soviet Port of Vladivostok and the Vietnamese Port of Haiphong is being promoted by trade union organizations at the two ports. A Primorskiy trade union delegation from Vladivostok visited Haiphong to exchange experiences in trade union work. The delegation is comprised of representatives of trade union committees, dockers and ship repair workers. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80 SK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION

Opening of Sejm

LD051022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (TASS)--A routine session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened here today. Deputies will examine a program of urgent government measures and also the decision of the State Council on the question of the changes in the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The program was presented to the Sejm by J. Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Warsaw Correspondent Report

LD041724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Situation in Poland. A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw:

The process of normalization of life in Poland is progressing gradually, although far from all problems have been solved. The situation is complex. Vast efforts by the party and government are needed to find methods to solve the economic and other problems. Such an assessment of the present political situation in Poland was expressed at a press conference in the PZPR Central Committee for journalists of a number of countries. It was noted here that the agreements concluded between the government and the interfactory committees include many provisions that had been frequently discussed by the working class in the course of the precongress discussions. The mistake of the PZPR Central Committee was that while many of the proposals and wishes put forward before the eighth party congress were written down in the decisions of the Polish communists' forum, their realization was delayed.

The situation which has arisen bears witness to a certain weakness in the implementation of these decisions. This fact was stressed at the Central Committee plenary meeting.

At the press conference it was stressed that the party would continue to strengthen its leading role in the life of the country, and strengthen its ties with the working class and the trade union movement; the party would continue to struggle against antisocialist elements which associated themselves with the process now taking place in Poland in order to protect this process from those who wish to give it a different, antipopular character. The party will strengthen socialism and the socialist consciousness of the working people.

In an editorial article, TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the party Central Committee notes that there are forces continuing to operate in the country striving to instill in people's consciousness hostile convictions with regard to the highest values. But despite their strenuous activity in the past days, they have been unable to win a wide audience anywhere in Poland because people's opinions are to a greater extent determined by certainty in the steadfastness of the socialist foundations of our social life.

Poland today, the article continues, is a country in which a number of difficult and painful problems are tied together in a single knot; they manifest themselves in various ways and at various levels. It is now a question of ensuring that our activity should gradually be intensified and made more definite on each question demanding a solution.

The Polish press reports today that the Polish State Council has decided to convene a routine session of the Sejm on 5 September, at which a program of urgent government measures will be presented.

It will aslo confirm the decision of the Polish State Council on the question of changes in the composition of the government. The press notes that at the Sejm a commission will be set up under the chairmanship of Pinkowski, head of the government, which will undertake the development of methods to improve planning and management. The rights of voivods will be extended; measures will be undertaken to ensure that the economico-financial system of the country accords with the demands of the present day. It is stressed that the governmental program to be discussed by the Sejm will contain proposals on raising wages of certain categories of workers, raising allowances for families with many children, raising pensions, and for solving a number of social questions.

Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, in an interview published by PAP, stated that at the present time the country is faced with complicated problems whose solution needed the appropriate raw materials and other materials and market goods. He noted that comradely international help is coming to Poland from fraternal socialist countries, primarily from the USSR, in accord with its needs. Jagielski expressed gratitude for the fact that the Soviet Union has additionally provided Poland with financial credits for the acquisition of raw materials for the light, chemical and metallurgical industries and also for the food industry, including for the purchases of sugar. He emphasized that the steady Soviet supplies for the Polish national economy had and are still having key importance. At the same time, Jagielski said, Poland will make an energetic use of her opportunities in connection with other directions of her foreign trade and economic cooperation. Poland, Jagielski continued, has at its disposal a vast economic potential and, on its part, will make every effort to fulfill its obligations in the field of foreign trade turnover with her socialist partners.

The Polish press is devoting much space to the discussion of questions connected with the trade unions. The papers have published a declaration which the Central Trade Union Council of Poland has addressed to all Polish workers, members of trade unions and those involved in trade union activities. The declaration defines the current tasks of the trade union movement in Poland. The most precious achievement of the Polish trade union movement, the declaration says, lies in class unity and solidarity. It is the urgent need of the present times to preserve this unity at all costs. The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published a commentary entitled: "A Sense of Responsibility," devoted to issues of the maintenance of peace and security. The paper says that the morale and political unity of the people constitutes one of the fundamental sources of the might of the Polish Armed Forces, and therefore one can say without exaggerating that everything that undermines that unity aims at weakening our defense potential. Unfortunately it is a fact, the paper continues, that in the last few weeks antisocialist elements tried to infiltrate in the past weeks into some workers' collectives. It is also known that they have not ceased their activities, which one can only term as sacrifices--freedom and peace--must be preserved and strengthened with all patriotic responsibility, concludes the paper.

ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

LD050817 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Col A. Antosyak under the rubric "Today Is the Day of Romania's Liberation from the Fascist Yoke": "Following the Path of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] There are milestones in the history of every people which define a radical turn in their destinies. [paragraph continues]

The overthrow of the fascist regime in August 1944 and Romania's transition to a path of democracy and socialism formed one such historical landmark in the Romanian people's life.

Now, 35 years after the day of victory over fascism and on the 26th anniversary of Romania's liberation, it is particularly easy to see the magnitude of the feat accomplished by the Soviet Union and its armed forces in the defeat of fascist Germany and the liberation of the Romanian people and other peoples of Europe and Asia from Hitler's barbarity, as well as the significance of the antifascist uprising of 23 August 1944 in Romania.

The August events were a turning point in Soviet-Romanian relations. Friendly relations were established between our countries, and these relations are developing successfully in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded in 1948 and the new treaty of 1970.

The bourgeois system left a severe legacy in Romania. In economic terms the country was one of the most backward in Europe. This is indicated by the fact that nearly 90 percent of industrial goods were imported from other countries. Most of the country's population were illiterate. Poverty prevailed among the working people, particularly in the countryside. One Romanian newspaper wrote that there were villages where bread was a rarity and the children only saw it on great holidays. Most settlements lacked medical services. The Romanian encyclopedia noted that the country had the highest death rate, particularly among children, in Europe.

The face of the country has changed beyond recognition in the years of people's power. The Socialist Republic of Romania, relying on the advantages of socialism, the Romanian working people's heroic labor and the all-round assistance of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, has traveled a great path and become a socialist state with developed industry, productive agriculture and great achievements in the sphere of culture and of improving the people's well-being.

The Soviet Union helped Romania to restore the war-ravaged national economy and to modernize old enterprises, and assisted in the creation of new industrial sectors. Our country handed over many pieces of technical documentation free and granted licenses for the production of a number of machines. Assistance was also given in training specialists for the national economy and the armed forces.

As the 12th RCP Congress documents note, great successes have now been achieved in industry and other sectors of the national economy. In 1980 gross industrial output was 53 times greater than in 1938. Its share of the national income was more than 60 percent. It satisfies 75 percent of the country's requirements for machinery and equipment.

Romania now has foreign trade ties with many countries of the world. The Soviet Union holds first place in its foreign trade ties. It accounts for nearly 17 percent of Romania's total volume of foreign trade. Our country supplies the fraternal republic with metal-cutting tools, equipment for the power industry, mining and road building, trucks and iron ore and other raw material. The USSR participates in the construction of many major industrial projects. Romanian exports include a steadily increasing proportion of machine-building and chemical products, electrical and petroleum equipment, freightcars, ships and also foodstuffs.

Relations between our countries are based on the principles of full equality and mutual advantage. They are developing both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

In the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Romanian cooperation great significance is attached to the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania.

At the recent meeting held in the Crimea on 4 August an exchange of opinions took place on the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Romanian relations. L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu stressed the need to strengthen long-term cooperation in the sphere of the power industry, machine building and electronics, as well as in other spheres of mutual interest. They also expressed the determination to continue to uphold detente, strengthen trust and develop political dialogue among states belonging to different social systems, to continue the policy of peace and to uphold the rights of all peoples to independent development.

Our peoples' friendship is a great historical gain and a common value. It is in accordance with our countries' vital requirements and expresses the fundamental national and international interests of the working people of the USSR and Romania and the fraternal peoples of the entire socialist community.

In the present complex international situation particular significance is attached to unity of actions by all countries in the socialist community and to constant vigilance with respect to the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism. As the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum resolution notes, "the further deepening of cooperation among the socialist countries in the political, economic, defense and other spheres and the constructive activity of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--reliably serve the cause of peace and progress".

Soviet people and the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces value the traditional friendship with the Romanian people and Romanian Army servicemen. In marking the glorious anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism we wish the Romanian people and their servicemen new successes in building a comprehensively developed socialist society and in the cause of strengthening the country's defense capability for the sake of peace and socialism.

COOPERATION ON ATOMIC POWER STATION REPORTED

AU271927 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (BTA)--Today in the Soviet captial an agreement was concluded on the working out of the technological project for the third stage of the Kozloduy atomic electric power station, with two power-blocks of 1000 megawatt each. By this agreement a new stage in the cooperation of Bulgarian and Soviet power engineers is opened.

For the intensified construction of the site, a new quay with a 400-ton crane and a big construction and assembly base will be built on the River Danube. The basic facilities are planned to be supplied in 1983 and at the end of 1984 the station is due to produce electric current. The second block is to be commissioned in 1986. The water of the River Danube will be used for cooling the reactors through a special system of technological water-supply. Besides the technological project, the USSR will render all-round assistance to Bulgaria both in the station construction itself and in delivering equipment, mechanical building facilities and specialists.

KORNILOV DENOUNCES FRENCH SOCIALIST' PARTY STATEMENT ON POLAND

LD041520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 4 Sep 80

["In Another's Eye the Mote Is Huge...Concerning a 'Statement' by the French Socialist Party"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 4 Sep (TASS)-TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

And so, yet another "statement" on the situation in Poland--this time made by the French Socialist Party, which "warns" against intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland and "expresses concern" in connection with publications about Poland in the Soviet press. Reading this document you would be surprised. What (or who?)urged its authors to put such strange, to put it mildly, expressions on paper? Could it be that it did not occur to them that such expressions should be addressed in quite another direction?

Yes, socialist Poland is confronted today with serious, in a number of cases extremely serious, economic and social problems. The Soviet Union, being a sincere and reliable friend of people's Poland, is giving this fraternal country economic and financial aid, which is so necessary for it to overcome the difficulties. "Comradely international aid is coming to us from the fraternal socialist countries, primarily from the Soviet Union," states M. Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in an interview to the Polish agency PAP, laying special emphasis here on the fact that stable Soviet deliveries are of key importance for the Polish economy and allow a reduction of the negative influence being exerted on it by passing changes of the capitalist market.

They should know this, and no doubt do know it, in the West. One has a right to ask: For whom, with what aim, do certain Western politicians (including not only representatives of separate parties, but also the leaders of certain Western states) keep issuing all sorts of "warnings"? What are they really concerned about--about helping socialist Poland to overcome its difficulties, or about trying to make some kind of "political capital" for themselves by speculating on their own spurious "concern" about the situation in the People's Republic of Poland?

This question is particularly pertinent as far as France is concerned. It is known that for 2 months now mighty class battles have been shaking that country. In trying to suppress the strike of the French fishermen, which is unprecedented in scale in the country's postwar history, the authorities are throwing in against the strikers not only the police and gendarmerie but even the navy; the press reports that many strikers have been injured, and the damage caused by the strike already amounts to millions and millions of francs. Why, one asks, do those who so enthusiastically kick up a fuss about the Polish events not show the same activity when it is a matter of actions by the French working people themselves, struggling for the right to work and against the domination of the monoplies? It is just like the saying: They can see the mote in another's eye, but not the beam in their own. But such an approach has nothing in common either with the line of defending the rights of the French working people (about which the leaders of the French Socialists so love to talk) nor with giving effective assistance to the Polish people, who are trying to overcome their economic difficulties.

Recently in France, as, by the way, in a number of other Western countries, reports have been appearing that, apparently, a number of Western trade unions are "helping" Polish workers. Yes, other social democratic trade unions have sent considerable sums to Poland. However these funds are in no way intended for Polish trade unions which truly represent the working people of the People's Republic of Poland, but forces which are coming out from antisocialist positions, waging subversive activity against the existing system in the country. Why do the authors of this "statement," released in the name of the French Socialist Party, pass by this side of the matter in silence?

Of course, what has been said may be related not only to the French Socialist Party, although this does concern it since it came out with the previously mentioned "statement." What has been said relates fully to those circles in the West who now, posing as some kind of latter-day "friends of Poland" and speaking hypocritically on the subject of human "freedoms" and "rights," are coming out every now and then with all kinds of "warnings" against interference in Poland's affairs. But meanwhile they themselves are conducting a policy of crude interference in the affairs of this sovereign socialist country, striving to export anticommunism to the People's Republic of Poland, to impose on the Polish people Western ideological standards and to blunt the class revolutionary vigilance of the Polish working class.

Such attempts are being resolutely rejected by the Polish people and the friends of Poland; the Soviet press has in its statements consistently supported the line of the PZPR toward overcoming the difficulties in preserving the firm foundations of socialism and the fundamental principle of the guiding role of the party in society and the state. The stakes of certain circles in the West on turning the development of events in the People's Republic of Poland to another, antisocialist channel--these, to use the words of TRYBUNA LUDU, are no more than fruitless calculations.

FRENCH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL CITED ON POLISH EVENTS

LD041116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 4 September (TASS)--Commenting on the situation in Poland, M. Gremetz, secretary of the French Communist Party (PCF) Central Committee, expressed satisfaction at the ending of work stoppages as a result of agreements between the governmental commissions and the interfactory committees. Speaking on the radio he noted that "those who poured oil on the flames have been disappointed." It is an illusion to think there are no elements in Poland hostile to the existing system, M. Gremetz went on. We consider it is essential to carry on the struggle against these elements, both politically and ideologically.

Not all the problems in Poland can be solved instantly, added the PCF Central Committee secretary. This requires great joint efforts of the working class, the whole Polish people and the authorities.

GONCHAROV RIDICULES UK ARTICLE ON SOVIET 'SUBVERSION' IN IRAN

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes: The London SUNDAY TIMES weekly has told the world really staggering news in its latest issue.

It can be said with good reason that it beats all records among the anti-Soviet fabrications of recent times, and in all respects too--its rudeness, impudence and ...stupidity.

Quoting some "well-informed Iranian emigres", the newspaper writes about some Soviet subversive actions against the regime of Aytollah Khomeyni in Iran. But what is in fact the point? It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union greatly sympathizes with the Iranian revolution. But THE SUNDAY TIMES alleges that Moscow has sent 7,000 Tadzhiks from Soviet Tadzhikistan across the border into Iranian Azarbayjan, which is in the northwest of Iran. After penetrating that area, the newspaper goes on to claim, these people set up there "underground schools" in which they are trying to convince people of the advantages of communism. True, THE SUNDAY TIMES passes over in silence, precisely how many such "underground schools" have been set up. But the reader can himself easily calcuate that if there are, let us say, seven teachers per each school, consequently there must be at least a thousand of them.

But what can be said about this "senation"?

There is no doubt, even if they be inveterate monarchists and anti-Sovieteers, have anything to do with it, and they could say nothing of the kind. No, it is absolutely obvious, that this a concoction of the staff members of the British newspaper themselves, and extremely uninformed persons at that; to be more precise, simply ignorant ones.

In the first place, those who concocted the story must have a poor knowledge of geography. And they, in all evidence, did not even take the trouble to look at the map. If they did so, they could see that Soviet Tadzhikistan does not border on Iran, in general, the more so on Iranian Azarbayjan. The above-said 7,000 Tadzhiks would have to cross the territory of four Soviet republics as well as the Caspian Sea before they could get into Iranian Azarbayjan across the border.

The liars of THE SUNDAY TIMES have proved to be no less ignorant in linguistics, too. If inventing stories on the subject of "Moscow's subversive activity" they would have announced the dispatch of 7,000 Tadzhiks into Britain, such a fantastic story would sound even more plausible than the afore-mentioned one, as the language barrier between the "Tadzhik agitators" and the subjects of the British queen would be by far less, as the Tadzhik language is much closer to English (both belong to the Indo-European group of languages) than to the Azerbaijanian (a Turkic language), which is spoken in Iranian Azarbayjan.

But how could such a silly, absured and provocative story appear at all? The simplest and most innocent supposition is that, quite possibly, on the eve of the publication of the "sensation" in the British Sunday newspaper, i.e. on Saturday, its writer and the editor, who placed it into the issue, got tight or became sozzled together or individually.

It looks like, however, that this is all not a result of alcohol, neither of a poor knowledge of geography or philology. It is most likely a deliberate political provocation, a deliberate lie. Such a publication has quite a definite aim of distracting the attention from not some invented, but quite real facts, which are known to the whole world, of subversive activities against the Iranian revolution, which are carried out by the Western imperialist states.

This is precisely the cause of the appearance of the fresh anti-Soviet concoction.

The author of this commentary had the pleasure of getting acquainted at the meeting of journalists of the East and West on information issues in Venice late last year with the charming and well-read staff-member of THE SUNDAY TIMES, Mrs Rosemary Righter. She delivered a report in which she pointed out among other things: "Telling the truth as far as we can is difficult enough". But, she went on to say, "We have to seek to put ... accuracy before any abstract notions about influencing our readers."

Taking advantage of being acquainted with Mrs Righter, I would like to request her in connection with the publication in THE SUNDAY TIMES of the above-mentioned "sensational story": "Dear Rosemary, please, go to see your editor in chief, and advise him that he should try in the future, if possible, to tell the truth and put accuracy before any political aims, both abstract and absolutely concrete ones, however difficult he may find it. Let us hope that he will heed your advice, by which the readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES will undoubtedly benefit."

PCI DELEGATION PAYS FAMILIARIZED TRIP TO USSR

LD041449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "At Invitation of CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) a delegation of PCI federation secretaries headed by C. Verdini, member of the PCI Central Committee, visted the Soviet Union 20-28 August.

During their stay in the USSR the Italian communists visited Leningrad and Tashkent, in addition to Moscow, and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, Tashkentskiy Uzbekistan CP Obkom, the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA editorial offices and Leningrad Gorispolkom. The delegation visited industrial enterprises and a kolkhoz and familiarized itself with the work of party, soviet trade union and Komsomol organizations to fulfill the 25th congress decisions and prepare for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Italian communists noted the Soviet people's great socioeconomic achievements and the successes in developing science, culture and education, in resolving the nationalities issue and in the CPSU's work to educate Soviet people in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. The delegation members made a high assessment of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at stepping up the struggle against the arms race and for the relaxation of tension, for peace, social progress, security, cooperation and the strengthening of friendship among the peoples.

KUZNETSOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HELSINKI

LD041156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS)--The Soviet state delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned from Helsinki to Moscow today. It took part in the celebrations of the 80th birthday of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, the Finnish president.

MAJLIS PRESIDENT RAFSANJANI ISSUES WARNING TO UK

LD041728 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Sep, TASS--The chairman of the Iranian parliament Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said today that the British authorities' arbitrary treatment of Iranian citizens would not go unanswered. Having read to the deputies of the highest legislative body of the country a letter of one of the Iranian students arrested in London for participating in the demonstrations in support of the republican order in Iran, he called the British Government a lackey of the United States and demanded that discussion of the fate of the U.S. hostages be postponed until all Iranian citizens were released from foreign jails. Hashemi Rafsanjani warned the British people that if the present situation maintained London would be in for a severe reaction.

IRANIAN STATEMENT ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ZIONISTM CITED

LD041118 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Sep, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared that it is necessary to step up the struggle "not only against the Zionist occupiers of Palestine, but against all who support them." The statement by the Foreign Ministry broadcast on Tehran Radio says that all Moslem people and their governments must rise to struggle and wage it not in words, but in deed.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry stressed that the people and the leadership of the republic will appear in the front ranks in the sacred war against the Zionist aggressors.

ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-MUSLIM LINE OF AS-SADAT CRITICIZED

LD042016 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznekovskiy writes: It is not for the first time that the enemies of progress are trying to "save the world" from so-called "Soviet threat." The latest example of this is provided by President as-Sadat's statement in Alexandria yesterday. Contrary to common sense he asserted that Egypt's provision of military bases in its territory for the United States was a "means of defence from the Soviet threat" and even allegedly served "the interests of all Arab and Moslem countries." As-Sadat went to the lengths of describing himself as a defender of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the Persian Gulf states.

Boundless lies, indeed! The peoples of both Arab and other Moslem countries know well the USSR's peaceful policy. The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone, does not intend to attack anyone. On the contrary it constantly and consistently comes out in defence of the national interests of the countries and peoples that uphold their independence and sovereignty, against the intrigues and conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism, and the forces of reaction.

It was exactly the Soviet Union which from the very outset came out in support of the Iranian revolution and resolutely condemned the U.S. ruling circles' threats to Iran. The Soviet Union extended a hand of fraternal help to the Afghan people in their struggle against the enemies of the revolution. The USSR constantly comes out in defence of the Arab peoples, for a just settlement of the Middle East problems.

What role is As-Sadat playing in actual fact? Shocking the world by the malicious anti-Soviet yarn and posing as an upholder of the Moslem countries, the Egyptian president deliberately forgets that none other than he himself gave shelter on Egyptian soil to the former shah of Iran--the betrayer of the Iranian people, and subserviently provided Egyptian territory for the realization of the disgraceful action by the U.S. military against Iran. Falling in line with the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists, the Egyptian "rais" actively arms those who try to stifle the young Afghan republic.

It is also known to everyone that Israel would not have dared to commit its crimes in the captured Arab lands, to make barbarous raids on Lebanese territory, and perfidiously to violate the UN resolutions with such an impunity were it not for the complicity of As-Sadat who concluded the traitorous Camp David deal with Washington and Tel Aviv.

Neither will anyone believe that the creation of U.S. military bases in Egypt is, as As-Sadat put it, nearly of benefit [as received] for the Middle Eastern peoples and ostensibly serves their interests. The conversion of any country into a U.S. strategic place d'armes serves in actual fact only the interests of U.S. imperialism. As-Sadat's betrayal opened the way for Washington towards the use of Egyptian territory for carrying out "lightning strike operations" in those parts of the Orient where, in the opinion of the U.S. strategists, U.S. oil and other strategic interests proved in jeopardy. The U.S. military presence in Egypt in practice leads to the occupation of the country, similar to the one which existed during the times of the colonial rule.

As-Sadat's provocative statement in Alexandria is another evidence that official Cairo raised the flag of capitulation to U.S. imperialism, and slipped down into the camp of the enemies of the Moslem peoples. He needs the anti-Soviet lies only for hoodwinking the international public.

PRAVDA CITES YEMEN LEADER ON U.S.-SOMALI BASE AGREEMENT

LD041447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Ends"]

[Text] Aden, 29 Aug--The conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] organization in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Armed Forces has ended here. The final session of the conference was addressed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, prime minister of the PDRY and secretary general of the YSP Central Committee.

Democratic Yemen, 'A.N. Muhammad stated, believes that the new military agreement concluded between the United States and Somalia, whereby the United States has gained access to military bases on Somali territory, represents a serious threat to stability and security in the region. The irresponsible stance adopted by the Somali regime is leading to the fueling of tension in this region of the globe.

Democratic Yemen, 'A.N. Muhammad stressed, also sharply condemned at the time the creation of American military bases on Oman's territory. He noted that the PDRY will make every effort to eliminate the dangerous consequences resulting from the American military presence in Somali and Oman. Our country is fully determined to rebuff any aggressive U.S. actions threatening the Yemeni people's security and sovereignty, 'A.N. Muhammad stated.

The secretary general of the YSP Central Committee made a high assessment of the aid the socialist community is giving Democratic Yemen in various spheres.

GROMYKO TO VISIT CUBA IN MID-SEPTEMBER

ID041428 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is to go on an official friendly visit to Cuba in mid-September at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba.

CIA ACCUSED OF USING PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE IN URUGUAY

PY041800 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Ricardo Saxlund commentary]

[Text] Guidelines for the so-called psychological war orchestrated by specialists of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency have been applied in Uruguay for over 7 years. An example of this is the fact that certain situations are created as a matter of course to the extent that decree laws for this purpose were issued in the early seventies.

Among the tools used to justify these repressions through this period is the periodic revival of past issues which insistently point to certain events to explain the constant repressions and thus divert the country's attention from the basic problems of the population, especially the wage earners, such as poverty, unemployment, the housing problem evictions, the high cost of living and the country's indebtedness, plus the lack of rights and freedoms that have been cut out to the misfortune of Uruguay, which in a certain way used to be respected and admired by the world.

The recent imprisonment of the famous Jose Pedro Cardozo, former legislator and leader of the Socialist Party and the Broad Front, along with other imprisonments added to the disappearance of many people since April, especially young people, expose the intentions and prove that the reality is quite different from the propaganda imposed on the media which presents a false image as well as invoking the past.

People in Uruguay and outside the country wonder why so many hundreds of thousands have emigrated from Uruguay; why so many Uruguayans are now spread over all continents; why so many Uruguayans have been or are still in jail; why so many have died in prison; why there is no information on who killed Colonel (Trabal) in Paris and former legislators Michelini and (Gutierrez) and a few others in Buenos Aires; why Uruguayan citizens have been kidnapped in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; why the children who were kidnapped in Argentina appeared in Chile; why there is news on what happened to Doctor (Libero), lawyer (Miranda), Professor Julio Castro, Communist leader (Eduardo Blayer) and many others.

They also ask why so many old people have died of hunger and cold this winter. It has reached the point that the undertakers cannot cope with the number. All these questions remain unanswered by the propagandist who wishes to hide reality with a false image.

It has been disclosed in the past few days that the Uruguayan military is training mercenaries in Central America who will fight against the countries of the area. According to reports from several Latin American countries, the Uruguayan military is also in Bolivia. Uruguay is not involved in all this; it is the CIA that is behind it.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATE KAZAKHSTAN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD041225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Message from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of Kazakhstan's 60th anniversary.]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the Kazakh SSR on their notable jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

The Great October Socialist Revolution radically altered the fate of the Kazakh people. It brought liberation from social and national oppression, created extensive opportunities for state, economic and cultural construction work and opened up the road to a new and happy life. In the single fraternal family of Soviet peoples and under the guidance of the CPSU, Kazakhstan was transformed from a backward outlying part of czarist Russia into a prosperous socialist republic which has achieved unprecedented heights in its economic, social and spiritual development. New towns have arisen on its territory, man-made seas have been created as well as major centers of science and culture, education and health. Having achieved a tempestuous development of productive forces in all branches of the national economy, the republic occupies an eminent position in the all-union division of labor.

Present-day Kazakhstan is an important center of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, of the fuel and power industries and the chemical and machine building industries, among others. It includes construction of the Mangyshlak, Karatau-Dzhambul, and Pavlodar-Ekibastuz industrial complexes, and the development of a diversified light and food industry.

Life in the countryside has been transformed beyond recognition. Nomadic camps have been replaced by modern kolkhozes and sovkhozes and large agricultural associations. The heroic virgin lands epic, which transformed Kazakhstan into one of the main granaries of the Soviet Union and into a major livestock base of the country, became an unwaning feat, a school of valor and patriotism and of international tempering of the Soviet people. During the present 5-year period alone, our motherland has thrice received over one billion poods of grain from Kazakhstan agriculturists. Outstanding results have been achieved in the republic in the specialization and concentration of agricultural production.

Soviet Kazakhstan convincingly demonstrates the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and the ideas of friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Generations of people of different nations and nationalities have grown up here educated in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, diligence and loyalty to the cause of communism. The working people of Kazakhstan have filled not a few glorious pages in the chronicle of labor and military feats of the Soviet people They participated actively in the routing of the enemy during the Great Patriotic War and made a major contribution to the creation of a developed socialist society in our country. At every stage of communist construction work they demonstrated a high level of consciousness, heroism and selflessness.

All this success of Soviet Kazakhstan is inseparably linked to the activities of one of the militant and tested detachments of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, which, in the course of its glorious 60-year path, has always come out as the political vanguard and organizer of the masses, educating them in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Having joined the nation-wide struggle for a worthy welcome to the 26th congress, communists and working people in the republic are selflessly toiling to implement the decisions of the party and government and the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express their firm conviction that the workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia of the Kazakh SSR will, under the guidance of the Communist Party, achieve new successes in the development of the economy and culture and will make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the might of our motherland, the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the great cause of building communism.

Long live the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic! Long live the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the militant detachment of the CPSU! Long live the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV SPEECH IN ALMA-ATA 29 AUG

A comparison of the item entitled "Kazakhstan 60th Anniversary Celebrations Reported" and subtitled "Brezhnev Speech" published on page R 1 of the 2 September 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the text of the speech published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 August reveals that the two versions are identical.

KUNAYEV NOTES PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN UNDER USSR

LD272110 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--"The Great October, the Bolshevik Party and its Leninist nationalities policy brought the Kazakh people not only social and national liberation, but also gave it socialist statehood, turned it into a free, developed socialist nation, writes Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. His article devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Republic is published in the KOMMUNIST, magazine of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Our holiday is vivid manifestation of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, bright ideals of the friendship between the Soviet peoples," the author stresses. "Within a historically brief period, to be more precise, in the lifetime of only one generation, Kazakhstan, the former backward hinterland of tsarist Russia, turned within the frameworks of the multinational Soviet state, bypassing capitalism, into a republic with powerful modern industry, developed agriculture, advanced culture and science."

"About 200 large industrial enterprises were built in the republic during the years of the pre-war five-year periods," Dinmukhamed Kunayev writes, "while 365 new enterprises, work-shops and factories were launched into operation in the ninth five-year period. At present, the republic's industry needs only half a day to turn out the amount it produced during the whole of 1920. In one week it produces almost the same amount it turned out in 1937, and in one year, five times more than during all the pre-war five-year periods combined. By electricity generation and output of other types of industrial products per capita the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic now occupies one of the leading places in the country."

"As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist agrarian policy drastic changes occurred in the republic's agriculture in the past 60 years, an unprecedented path was covered from nomadic cattle-breeding to highly developed modern agricultural production".

"By the beginning of mass collectivisation sown areas in Kazakhstan amounted to 4.2 million hectares, while at present, they exceed 35 million. Kazakhstan is now rightfully described as a republic of state farms--there are more than 2,000 of them. At the same time more than 400 collective farms are strengthening and developing.

"Agriculture has been fully electrified. Cultivation of soil, sowing of grain crops, corn and sugar beet have been fully mechanized. Grain and silage crops are harvested by combines. The level of all-round labour mechanization at live-stock farms has increased."

"Living standards of the working people are steadily growing on the basis of the successful development of socialist economy. The republic's national income grew in 1973 by 2.4 times against 1965".

"More than 10 million people improved their housing in the past 15 years", Dinmukhamed Kunayev points out. "The network of children's pre-school establishments, hospitals, polyclinics, health building centres, houses of culture, clubs and libraries, sanatoria, holiday home centres, tourist bases and sports facilities is steadily growing. More than 1,700 hospitals and 2,275 outpatient polyclinics render medical services for the population. 46,000 doctors look after the health of the people. As a result, overall mortality in Kazakhstan went down almost 75 percent during the years of Soviet power.

"The transforming strength of socialism and of the Leninist nationalities policy found its expression in the unheard of development of people's education, science and culture. About 9,000 schools with 3.3 million pupils, 55 higher and 231 secondary specialized educational establishments, the Academy of Sciences, a ramified network of research institutions which work practically in all directions of modern science, starting from microcosm to cosmos, are now functioning in the region where literacy among the local population before the revolution was under two percent."

LITHUANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 26 AUGUST PLENUM

LD030805 [Editorial Report] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 27 August, 1980, carries abbreviated accounts of the reports delivered at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee 16th plenum on 26 August by party First Secretary Grishkyavichus and Second Secretary Dybenko.

The 7,000-word account of Grishkyavichus' report "On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolutions on Questions of Strengthening the Party Ranks and Educating Communists and on Tasks in Strengthening Organizational and Political Work for a Worthy Greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress" is carried on pages 1 and 2 under the headline "Worthily Greet the 26th CPSU Congress, Enhance Communists' Vanguard Role and Strengthen the Party Ranks."

Noting that "the better the quality of the party's membership, the higher the party's leading role is," Grishkyavichus describes changes in the size and social composition of the party's membership since the 25th CPSU Congress. "More than half the total number of people accepted as candidate members in the past 4 years are workers," he states, going on to outline "shortcomings" in "work to strengthen the worker nucleus in the party's ranks."

In particular, he complains that "many primary party organizations fail to show concern for admitting to the CPSU worthy people among the workers," though he is quick to point out that this "in no way means that the requirements made of workers joining the party can be lowered." Grishkyavichus similarly notes the need to increase party membership among kolkhoz members--"especially stockraisers and machine operators"--the intelligentsia, young people, women, and all nations and nationalities.

Grishkyavichus goes on to discuss admissions policy in the following terms: "Party committees and primary organizations are sometimes not exacting enough in assessing the business, political and moral qualities of party entrants. Instances of unworthy conduct and indiscipline on the part of certain party candidate members are encountered.

"Matters must everywhere be organized so as to ensure that really the very best people are admitted to the CPSU and that not only the results of their production activity, but also their level of political maturity, social activeness and behavior in daily life, among their family and in the collective are considered. After all, even isolated instances of people unworthy of the title of communist being admitted to the CPSU damage the party, contaminate its ranks and reduce party collectives' prestige and combat capability."

Grishkyavichus calls for "wider reliance on the opinion of party groups, shop party organizations and communists and nonparty people who work alongside entrants" and criticizes a number of party organizations for deciding on admissions at closed party meetings.

The report goes on to criticze at some length the "superficial and sometimes purely formal" approach of certain gorkoms and raykoms toward leading primary organizations and following up decisions. Grishkyavichus details shortcomings in this work by the Panemunskiy Raykom in Kaunas and the Akmyanskiy Raykom, but notes that "similar deficiencies exist in a number of other rayons also." "The skillful leadership of primary party organizations is a most important condition of improving the standard of their organizational and political work and resolving the tasks of economic development," he declares.

Grishkyavichus moves on to a discussion of the importance of "tireless work to educate communists," noting in particular: "It is party organizations' duty to educate every communist and every Soviet person in the spirit of implacability toward views and morals alien to the socialist way of life, to ensure great political vigilance and to offer a timely rebuff to hostile ideological subversion and bourgeois propaganda. Rumors and idle talk of various kinds cannot be tolerated. However, we still often encounter instances where certain party organizations, instead of strictly suppressing them, await special instructions and essentially connive at the bearers of unhealthy views. More militancy and effectiveness is needed in this work."

Grishkyavichyus expands on the importance of "party assignments" as a "proven" form of "participation by each communist in social affairs" and assails the continued incidence of laxity and poor organization in the allocation of party assignments.

The report continues with a discussion of the need for party organizations "to resolutely get rid of those who do not justify the lofty title of party members." "Instances occur where individual party members lapse into Philistine positions because of personal immodesty and are contaminated with the private-property mentality, sometimes abandoning the interests of party and state to benefit their own prosperity," Grishkyavichus states, complaining: "It is very regretable that negative phenomena are often not properly assessed."

Grishkyavichus ends his report with a consideration of the republic's economic performance so far this year, noting that "for the successful fulfillment of this year's plan targets and socialist pledges, the present intensity of production and output sales must not only be maintained but increased. "Unfortunately," he admits, "in July industry's indicators for the production and sale of output fell somewhat. There is currently no task more important than that of bringing all internal reserves into play, providing the necessary economic, organizational and political support for the initiative of the republic's working people, and ensuring intensive, rhythmical work by every enterprise."

The report notes that the "protracted rainfall" and "late ripening of plants" demand "particular effort, organization and coordination" in harvesting work. However, Grishkyavichus complains, "a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and even rayons as a whole are not making due efforts. You get the impression that the leaders of these farms and rayons do not fully realize the seriousness of the situation that has been created."

Grishkyavichus also criticizes fodder procurement efforts: "The leaders and specialists on farms in Shalchininkskiy, Alitusskiy, Zarasayskiy, Ionavskiy and Anikshchyaskiy rayons are also resolving unsatisfactorily the questions of laying in as much fodder as possible. These rayons have procured 17-33 percent less fodder per standard head of livestock in the public herd than the average for the republic. This shows that certain leaders have still not drawn the proper conclusions from the bitter lessons of past years, when the plans for the production of livestock products have not been met because of the lack of fodder during the winter period. The consequences of this are still making themselves felt today. So the most serious attention must be paid to laying in sufficient good-quality fodder and this work must be carried out at a rapid rate on every farm."

Furthermore, Grishkyavichus declares, "the considerable deterioration in the situation with regard to milk production is causing serious concern." Meat production also comes in for criticism:

"Available opportunities for increasing meat production are by no means being fully exploited either. In the first 7 months of this year the weight of young cattle at sale was only 377 kg, or 24 kg less than in the corresponding period last year. Birzhayskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Pasvalskiy and Kupishkskiy rayons are conspicuously bad; there, the weight of young cattle at sale is not even 350 kg. Pig weight gains remain extremely low in a number of rayons. This is nothing other than unconcern and a lack of proper control on the part of rayispolkom agricultural administrations. Now, as the fodder from the new harvest is coming in, every possible measure must be taken to improve the intensiveness of livestock fattening, high weight gains in livestock must be ensured during fattening on all farms, and the average surrender weight must be increased.

"More attention should be paid to further developing pig farming. Above all, the annual target for piglet production must be fulfilled. At the same time the mating of pigs in September-December this year must be increased so as to create the basis for increasing pork production next year. In short, all reserves and efforts must now be directed toward expediting the harvesting and fodder procurement, carrying out the winter sowing, improving livestock productivity and increasing in every possible way the production and sale to the state of all cropgrowing and livestock products."

SOVETSKAYA LITVA carries on page 3 its 6,000-word account of Second Secretary Dybenko's report "On Further Improving Work with Letters and Improving the Reception of Working People in the Republic's Party, Soviet and Other Organizations."

Dybenko describes a "sensitive, attentive attitude toward letters and statements" from working people as "one of the Leninist principles of all our party and state activity" and states that "much has been done in our republic to substantially improve the consideration of letters and the organization of the reception of critizens." Indeed, he says, "each working day in the Central Committee apparatus essentially begins--and often ends, too--with scrupulous analytical and organizational work over issues raised by working people," while there has been a "definite improvement" in this work "at all levels of the state leadership." Dybenko notes the need to ensure that "in every labor collective the administration and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations really know what people's feelings are, what is worrying and concerning a particular person and what kind of help he needs. And not only know this, but do everything possible to practically resolve the questions that arise." At the same time, the report warns, "we have no grounds for satisfaction, since there are still a considerable number of shortcomings, errors and crude violations in this most important sphere of party and state work. We still often encounter instances of an indifferent, inconsiderate--in short, formal and bureaucratic--approach toward working people's signals, vital interests, proposals and criticisms."

Dybenko goes on to consider the major topics raised in working peoples letters: housing; the work of the services sphere; trade; issues relating to war veterans; and labor matters. In the latter connection, he writes, "the increasing number of complaints regarding law violations during hiring, transfers and dismissals, in labor and leisure procedures, in the institution of disciplinary proceedings and action for damages, in the maintenance of labor record books and in the safeguarding of the labor rights of women and juveniles cannot fail to cause concern.

"Illegal dismissals of workers and employees take place most often in enterprises and organizations of the ministries of construction, the food industry, local industry and consumer services and of certain other departments. Trade union organs should also be censured for failing to properly protect the labor rights of workers and employees. Suffice it to say that last year alone 98 people were illegally dismissed from work with the consent of trade union organizations. So in all these cases trade union organizations were under the thumb of zealous administrators and showed a lack of principle. One would think these facts ought to prompt serious concern on the part of sectorial committees and the republic trade union council, which are supposed to implement effective measures to eliminate and prevent violations of the labor laws. The work of the republican trade union council's legal inspectorate must be radically improved." Dybenko notes the role of working people's letters in exposing official abuses and thefts and declares that the flow of letters about deficiencies in medical services "is increasing." After emphasizing that even anonymous letters should be acted on, Dybenko continues:

"We are worried by the number of complaints of suppression of criticism. Party organs must make a principled party assessment of these instances. It would obviously be right in this connection to mention the various kinds of slanderer who, guided by base interests, seek to deride our work and defame our cadres. Both the force of public influence and the force of the law must be employed against them."

The report goes on to consider the "shortcomings" in arrangements for the reception of working people by official bodies, declaring that "leaders must be penalized much more severely for instances of a disdainful attitude toward working people's opinions, needs and demands than for any other omissions in their work in the sector entrusted to them." Furthermore, Dybenko writes, "with a view to eliminating the reasons prompting complaints and unnecessary correspondence, legal propaganda to explain labor legislation to the population must be carried out still more widely and monitoring and supervision of the observance of labor legislation must be implemented more strictly."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

GORKOVSKIY PLENUM DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

LD291507 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 20 August, 1980, carries on page 2 a 1,000-word report by SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent Yu. Shtatnov on a Gorkovskiy Obkom plenum. The report is entitled "Bring Projects Nearing Completion Under Control." Statnov says that the plenum report was delivered by obkom Secretary D. Gryaznov who provided capital construction figures for the current year. "Heightened attention is being payed to projects nearing completion in the oblast," the report says. It goes on to discuss the shortcomings mentioned at the plenum.

"The biggest organization in the oblast, Glavvolgovyatskstroy, constantly fails to fulfill the plan," Shtatnov reports. "The current picture is as follows: The lag for the first 7 months of the year amounts to R6.5 million and only 44 percent of the annual program has been assimilated in this period.

"The plenum sharply criticized Borskiy Rayon where only a few construction organizations are fulfilling plans for the construction of production premises and housing in the countryside. Work is slow at the livestock raising complex on the Sormovskiy Proletarskiy Sovkhoz although the project is due to be handed over this year. The state of affairs is just as bad on other farms. There are many reasons for this. Some of them can be eliminated on the spot. But the Bor Gorkom is not taking effective measures."

BRIEFS

WEST SIBERIAN OIL--The director of the West Siberian Institute of Oil, Ivan Nesterov, has said that the hypothesis that oil can be found in cold climates has been proved correct at oilfields in West Siberia. Oil was found in the far north, though it was believed earlier that only gas (?condensate) could be found there. Ivan Nesterov further said that scores of oil and natural gas deposits have been discovered in West Siberia. At the moment West Siberian oil and gas fields account for one half of fuel extracted in this country annually. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Aug 80 LD]

TYUMEN GAS DEPOSIT--Preparations have started for exploiting a new gas deposit in the north of Tyumen Oblast, called (Yamburgakoye). It is the second largest after Urengoy. In the next 5-year period it will supply 100 billion cubic meters. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 3 Sep 80 LD]

ECONOMIC ARCTIC EXPEDITION--An expedition of economists has set about its duties for the first time in the history of Arctic exploration. It has been organized by the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Science. The scientists will study economic aspects of programs for the exploitation of mineral deposits along the Arctic coast and construction work beyond the Arctic Circle. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 Aug 80 LD]

PRIMORSKIY INDUSTRIAL SHORTCOMINGS--A seminar of party group organizers in industry and transportation in southern Primorskiy Kray was held in Nakhodka this week, Nikolay Trofimovich Khromovskikh, secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom, addressed the meeting and stated that there exists a strained situation in various branches of the economy in the kray. While progress has been made during the first half of the 5-year plan in electrification, coal mining and the timber industry, nevertheless 20 enterprises did not cope with their production plans and 69 enterprises did not cope with their labor productivity plans in January of this year. This resulted in a deficit of more than 50,000 rubles worth of products for the state. In conclusion, the speaker expressed confidence that all supervisors of the party groups will exert maximum efforts to successfully complete the plan requirements of the 10th 5-Year Plan and to welcome the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 30 Aug 80 SK]

CSA REPORTS STATUS OF GRAIN, COTTON HARVESTS

LD041400 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Grain has been harvested in the Soviet Union from 63 percent of all the fields so far. According to a report by the Central Statistical Administration, harvesting is nearly over in the Ukraine, in the west of the country, and is proceeding according to plan in the Volga Region and in Kazakhstan, south of the Urals, as well as in southern areas. Cotton harvesting has begun in the Central Asian republics. Cotton is being picked in Uzbekistan, the main producer of this crop in the Soviet Union.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 4 SEP

LD050415 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Correspondent Nikolay Solomin in reporting on his travels through several oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone to observe how the machine operators are working, states that "unfortunately, in some oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone harvesting is being delayed. Field work is proceeding slowly in the fields of Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. For example, in Gorkovskaya Oblast, only half as much has been cut compared to this time last year." (0545 GMT)

In Bashkirskaya ASSR, despite bad weather, harvesting is progressing well and agricultural workers have sent 1 million tons of grain to state elevators. (0700 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast 1.5 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators. (1000 GMT)

In the Non-Chernozem Zone harvesting is proceeding amid complex conditions. "Suffice it to say by way of illustration that it has been necessary to put around 25,000 flax combines on sledges and pull them around the fields in order to harvest flax. Moreover a great deal of manual labor has had to be used in harvesting the flax, and in harvesting vegetables and potatoes, since many fields are still considerably waterlogged and the rain has not let up." In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain has been cut on 3 million hectares, which is more than 70 percent of all fields. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast farms have cut more than half the grain crops. Since the grain crops are not as abundant as before, the main task of farmers in the oblast is to carry out reaping in a qualitative fashion. In Orenburgskaya Oblast reaping is drawing to a close. Grain remains to be harvested on an area of 800,000 hectares, one-sixth of the grain fields. (1100 GMT)

In Belorussia grain is being harvested in September for the first time. Combines are moving very slowly through crops damaged by rain and wind and must stop every half hour to be cleaned. Where combines cannot operate kolkhoz farmers are at work with scythes and sickles. Due to the bad weather only 29 quintals per hectare have been obtained instead of at least 35 as anticipated. In Minskaya Oblast the obkom has discussed measures to save the grain; combines are working around the clock, and 34,000 townspeople are helping by cutting grain by hand. The farmers have the difficult task of trying to finish the harvest in the next 5 to 7 days. [paragraph continues]

In Uzbekistan the first 50,000 tons of cotton have reached procurement points. The cotton republics are hoping for 9,120,000 tons of raw cotton. (1200 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast farms have sent 1.5 million tons of grain to the elevator. (1400 GMT)

In Karakalpakskaya ASSR an unprecedented cotton crop has been grown. Specialists say that the record figure is 500,000 tons, 95,000 tons above what was planned.
Sowing plans have been overfulfilled in Kemerovskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts and in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and is nearly completed in Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, and Omskaya oblasts. (1750 GMT)

Winter sowing now has shifted to the Central-Chernozem Region, the Ukraine and Rostovsakaya Oblast. Work in clearing the harvested crops from the fields is lagging this year in the Non-Chernozem Zone, and to date only 40 percent of the area allotted to winter crops has been sown. Winter crops are to be sown on 42 million hectares throughout the country. [2050 GMT]

HARVESTING, WINTER SOWING DELAYS REPORTED

LD041820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Summary] We were told at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture that the frontier of winter sowing has now moved to the Central Chernozem Region area, to the Ukraine and Rostovskaya Oblast. Most of the grain crops in these areas are winter crops.

Fields are being harvested slowly this year in the Non-Chernozem Zone. This has complicated the business of spring sowing. But Arkhangelskaya Oblast grain growers have dealt with this problem successfully. Thanks to successful crop selection, winter crops are now being grown far in the north. Further south, where winter crops have been sown on a greater area, work is lagging behind. Large areas still remain unsown in the Kaluzhskaya, Ryazanskaya, Moskovskaya and other oblasts. In all, only four out of every 10 hectares allocated to winter crops have been sown so far in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Winter crops should occupy 42 million hectares in the country.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY FODDER PROCUREMENT--The harvesting of corn for fodder in Primorskiy Kray this year has yielded 220 quintals per hectare compared with 140 quintals per hectare last year. The latest figure for corn harvested is 32,000 hectares, which is approximately 30 percent of the sown area. In Oktyabrskiy, Anuchenskiy and Pozharskiy rayons, the rate of work on harvesting corn is higher than in other rayons: Work on harvesting corn in Ussuriyskiy, Pogranichnyy and Khorolskiy rayons is proceeding slowly. For example, in Khorolskiy Rayon only 2,000 hectares of corn has been harvested of the 9,000 sown. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80 SK]